メイン講義

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング）

　この講座は，共通テストの英語（リーディング）で高得点を取ることを狙いとした講座となっております。

　まずは，授業を受ける前に予習をしてください。問題を解くことはもちろん，構文把握をしながら，わからない単語は辞書で意味を調べておきましょう。

　授業では，問題を解く視点，語彙力や構文力，論理力などの英語力を向上させる視点を伝授していきます。特に，共通テストの英語でキーワードとなるのは，パラフレーズ（＝言い換え）です。

　問題文上の英語が，選択肢でたくみに言い換えられているパラフレーズに気付くことこそ，共通テストの英語（リーディング）で高得点を取る秘訣です。

　最後に，皆さんの予習と復習とが合わさって，初めてこの講座が完成することをお忘れなく。皆さんの能動的な英語学習を期待しています。

肘井　学

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はじめに　授業の受け方と英語の勉強法

一，予習について

＊授業で扱う文は，解法や読み方を学ぶためだけのものではなくて，そこに出て来た単語・熟語・構文全てを学び取るもの。その文章で出てきた単語・熟語・構文は，必ず他の文にも出てくるものです！！

① 問題を解く（**1 講につき 30 分～1 時間**）
② 全文構文を把握しながら，意味を取っていく
③ 分からない単語の意味を辞書で調べて，テキストに書き込む。授業は単語の意味あわせではないので，このことだけはしっかり予習段階でやってくるようにお願いします。辞書を自分の手で引けば引くほど，単語の意味が定着しやすくなります。
④ 前置詞の作るかたまりを特定する
⑤ 接続詞のつないでいるものを特定する (and, but, or)
⑥ 代名詞・指示語が何を指すか特定する (it, they, them, this)
⑦ 関係詞節の範囲を特定する
⑧ 不定詞の三用法を特定する
⑨ 分詞の名詞修飾を特定する

④～⑨は，授業内で毎回指摘するので，予習時にやっておいて，授業は自分の精度の確認にしてください。

二，講義について

①　第 1 講～ 6 講へと進むにつれて，徐々に英文が長くなり，難易度が上がってきます。予習の段階ですべてわかる必要はありません。講義を聞いて，解答と照らし合わせた復習時に理解できていれば問題ありません。

②　授業中は**全訳を書き写すことに専念することはおやめください。**全訳は解答に全てありますので，授業後に照らし合わせて確認してください。授業中は，徹底して理解することに努めていただいて，訳の方法を暗記するのではなくて，訳の方法を理解することが未知の英文にも役立ちます。

③　授業中眠くなる時があるのは，私もいたいほどわかります。ただし，こらえること。講義動画は，15 分前後で一本にあえて区切ってあります。

三，復習について

毎年毎年，奇跡的な合格を果たしている生徒達に伝授している秘伝です。何万人も生徒を教えてきて，これ以上に成績を上げる方法は，いまだ思い付きません。といっても，急に奇跡が起こるようなそんなおいしい話なんてなくて，僕が練りに練り上げたその方法は，毎日毎日，ひたすら地道な作業を繰り返していくだけです。一つの文章に対する密度を上げる，それが遠回りに見えて，最も合格に近い道であることは，今までの僕の生徒達が証明してくれています。

復習その一，本文全体の構文把握

授業中に入れたスラッシュや括弧を利用して，全訳と照らし合わせて，SV はどれか，どこからどこまでが一つの意味の固まりで，どこがどこに修飾しているか確認して，意味を取っていく。

復習その二，知らない単語を，全て覚える

解答の各講の最後にある重要語彙リストを利用して，
①　日本語とセットで，英語／日本語の順に，**三回書いて覚える**
②　日本語とセットで，英語／日本語の順に，**十回唱えて覚える**
⇒ 二，三回繰り返しただけで覚えられない，暗記が苦手と嘆かないこと！ 暗記に必要なのは，繰り返すこと，英語のできる子達は，人より多く繰り返しているだけです！！

復習その三，文章を 10 回 (長い文章は 5 回) 音読する

音読の具体的な方法と効果を説明します。
①　解答の各講の最後にある音読用白文で，一回読むごとに右上の数字に一つ斜線を入れていく。

②　音声に合わせて，自分なりの発音でよいから，一文目を発声する（自習室では，自分だけに聞こえる程度の声で）。
（参考）He could not explain the reason for his instinctive avoidance of them.
（ヒークゥドノットイクスプレインザリーズン・フォーヒズインスティンクティブアヴォイダンスオブゼム）

③　次に，構文を追いながら，意味を頭で考える。
　彼は，自分が本能的に彼等を避ける理由を説明できなかった。

④　この手順で，最後まで読む。数字の１に斜線を入れて，十回繰り返す。

　効果としては，まず**単語を生きた状態で学べること**。単語一つを覚えるのも重要ですが，それだけだと死んだ単語。文章中で出てきても，意味が思い出せない，何だか意味が取れないと思ったことありますよね。

　次に，**正確な構文力が付くこと**。構文の処理を十回も繰り返せば嫌でも得意になります。最後に，実はこの方法論こそが，皆さんが求める**速読への最大の近道**なんです！！　一回目に読んだときの大変さ，遅さ，それは単語の記憶があいまいなせいで，構文を取るのが遅くて不正確なせいで，読むのが遅いんです！！

　十回目に読んだ時のスピードと比較してみてください。十回目はなんと，速く読めることでしょうか。それは，単語の意味が正確に出てきて，構文をすばやく取れる，それが速読の真の正体なんです！！　英語を英語のまま理解できるという状態に達するのは，音読を徹底して繰り返した時に起きる現象なんです。

　単語個の力と，文章の中で覚えた生きた単語力，その相乗効果こそが，最高に英語が得意になる秘訣なんです！！

　あとは，これを一日一文，一週間で５文やってみてください。早い人で三ヶ月で見違えるような効果が生まれてきます。僕の英語の授業を完成させるかどうかは，みなさんの復習次第です。

第１講　第１問徹底対策

第１問Ａ対策

A You are studying at a senior high school in Alberta, Canada. Your classmate Bob is sending you messages about the after-school activities for this term.

Hey! How are you doing?

Hi Bob. I'm great!

Did you hear about this? We've got to choose our after-school activities for this term.

Yes! I'm going to join the volunteer program and tutor at an elementary school.

What are you going to tutor?

They need tutors for different grades and subjects. I want to help elementary school kids learn Japanese. How about you? Are you going to sign up for this program?

Yes, I'm really interested in the volunteer program, too.

You are good at geography and history. Why don't you tutor the first-year senior high school students?

I don't want to tutor at a senior high school. I was thinking of volunteering at an elementary school or a kindergarten, but not many students have volunteered at junior high schools. So, I think I'll tutor there.

Really? Tutoring at a junior high school sounds difficult. What would you want to teach there?

When I was in junior high school, math was really hard for me. I'd like to tutor math because I think it's difficult for students.

2

問１　Where does Bob plan to help as a volunteer?

① At a junior high school
② At a kindergarten
③ At a senior high school
④ At an elementary school

問２　What is the most appropriate response to Bob's last message?

① My favorite subject was math, too.
② We will tutor at the same school then.
③ Wow, that's a great idea!
④ Wow, you really love Japanese!

ポイント【1】語彙力の強化①

● 学校を表わす英語表現

① 保育園 ⇒（　　　　　　）school
　幼稚園 ⇒ kindergarten
② 小学校 ⇒ elementary school ／（　　　　　　　　）school
③ 中学校 ⇒ junior high school
④ 高校　⇒ senior high school
⑤ 大学　⇒「単科大学」（　　　　　　　　）
　　　　⇒「総合大学」（　　　　　　　　）
⑥ 大学院 ⇒（　　　　　　　　）school

● 学校関連で使う英語表現

① 学期 ⇒ term
② 科目 ⇒ subject
③ 成績 ⇒ grade
④ 学年 ⇒ grade
⑤ 児童 ⇒（　　　　　　　　）⇒ 教授陣（　　　　　　　　）
⑥ 教授 ⇒（　　　　　　　　）
⑦ 校長 ⇒（　　　　　　　　）

NOTE

第１問Ｂ対策

B You are a senior high school student and thinking about studying abroad. You find an advertisement for an online event where you can learn about studying and working in the US.

Online Study Abroad and Career Information Sessions 2022
The American Students' Network is planning three Virtual Sessions.

Session Date/Time*	Details
Study: Senior High School (for junior and senior high school students)	
Virtual Session 1 July 31 3 p.m.-5 p.m.	What is it like to study at an American senior high school? ➢ Classes, homework, and grades ➢ After-school activities and sports ☆ You will hear from students all over the US. Take a chance to ask questions!
Study: University (for senior high school students)	
Virtual Session 2 August 8 9 a.m.-12 p.m.	What can you expect while studying at a university in the US? ➢ Advice for succeeding in classes ➢ Campus life and student associations ☆ Listen to a famous professor's live talk. Feel free to ask questions!
Work: Careers (for senior high school and university students)	
Virtual Session 3 August 12 1 p.m.-4 p.m.	How do you find a job in the US? ➢ Job hunting and how to write a résumé ➢ Meet a wide range of professionals including a flight attendant, a chef, an actor, and many more! ☆ Ask questions about their jobs and work visas.

*Central Standard Time (CST)

Click here to register by July 29, 2022. ➞ **Session Registration**
Please provide your full name, date of birth, email address, name of your school, and indicate the virtual session(s) you're interested in.

問１ On which day can you listen to a lecture?

① July 29
② July 31
③ August 8
④ August 12

問２ You should attend Sessions 1 and 2 to [ ].

① find out about application procedures
② get information about studying in the US
③ share your study abroad experiences
④ talk to people with different jobs

問３ To register for any of these virtual sessions, you need to supply [ ].

① questions you have
② your birthday
③ your choice of career
④ your home address

ポイント【2】語彙力の強化②

● 求職関連の英語表現

・仕事を探す ⇒ (　　　　　) (　　　　　) (　　　　　) (　　　　　)
・就職活動 ⇒ (　　　　　) (　　　　　)
・インターン ⇒ (　　　　　)
・志願者 ⇒ (　　　　　)
・面接 ⇒ (　　　　　)
・履歴書 ⇒ (　　　　　)

NOTE

第１問Ｂ対策　追加問題

B You are looking at the website for the City Zoo in Toronto, Canada and you find an interesting contest announcement. You are thinking about entering the contest.

Contest!

Name a Baby Giraffe

Let's welcome our newest animal to the City Zoo!

A healthy baby giraffe was born on May 26 at the City Zoo.
He's already walking and running around!
He weighs 66 kg and is 180 cm tall.
Your mission is to help his parents, Billy and Noelle, pick a name for their baby.

How to Enter

- ◆ Click on the link here to submit your idea for his name and follow the directions. → **Enter Here**
- ◆ Names are accepted starting at 12:00 a.m. on June 1 until 11:59 p.m. on June 7.
- ◆ Watch the baby giraffe on the live web camera to help you get ideas. → **Live Web Camera**
- ◆ Each submission is $5. All money will go towards feeding the growing baby giraffe.

Contest Schedule

June 8	The zoo staff will choose five finalists from all the entries. These names will be posted on the zoo's website by 5:00 p.m.
June 9	How will the parents decide on the winning name? Click on the live stream link between 11:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. to find out! → **Live Stream** Check our website for the winning name after 12:00 p.m.

Prizes

All five contest finalists will receive free one-day zoo passes valid until the end of July.
The one who submitted the winning name will also get a special photo of the baby giraffe with his family, as well as a private Night Safari Tour!

問１　You can enter this contest between [ ].

① May 26 and May 31
② June 1 and June 7
③ June 8 and June 9
④ June 10 and July 31

問２　When submitting your idea for the baby giraffe's name, you must [ ].

① buy a day pass
② pay the submission fee
③ spend five dollars at the City Zoo
④ watch the giraffe through the website

問３　If the name you submitted is included among the five finalists, you will [ ].

① get free entry to the zoo for a day
② have free access to the live website
③ meet and feed the baby giraffe
④ take a picture with the giraffe's family

ポイント【3】パラフレーズの強化

● 基本動詞のパラフレーズ

意味	他動詞	自動詞
答える	(a　　　　　)	(r　　　　　) to ／ (r　　　　　) to
到着する	(r　　　　　)	(g　　　　) to ／ (a　　　　　) at
参加する	(j　　　　　)	(t　　　) (p　　　) in (p　　　　　　) in
～について話す	(d　　　　　)	(t　　　　　) about
捨てる	(d　　　　　)	(t　　　　　) away
取り除く	(r　　　　　)	(g　　　　) (　　　　) (　　　　)
似ている	(r　　　　　)	(t　　　　　) after

NOTE

第２講　第２問徹底対策

第２問 A 対策

A You are on a *Future Leader* summer programme, which is taking place on a university campus in the UK. You are reading the information about the library so that you can do your coursework.

Abermouth University Library
Open from 8 am to 9 pm

2022 Handout

Library Card: Your student ID card is also your library card and photocopy card. It is in your welcome pack.

Borrowing Books

You can borrow a maximum of eight books at one time for seven days. To check books out, go to the Information Desk, which is on the first floor. If books are not returned by the due date, you will not be allowed to borrow library books again for three days from the day the books are returned.

Using Computers

Computers with Internet connections are in the Computer Workstations by the main entrance on the first floor. Students may bring their own laptop computers and tablets into the library, but may use them only in the Study Area on the second floor. Students are asked to work quietly, and also not to reserve seats for friends.

Library Orientations

On Tuesdays at 10 am, 20-minute library orientations are held in the Reading Room on the third floor. Talk to the Information Desk staff for details.

Comments from Past Students

- The library orientation was really good. The materials were great, too!
- The Study Area can get really crowded. Get there as early as possible to get a seat!
- The Wi-Fi inside the library is quite slow, but the one at the coffee shop next door is good. By the way, you cannot bring any drinks into the library.
- The staff at the Information Desk answered all my questions. Go there if you need any help!
- On the ground floor there are some TVs for watching the library's videos. When watching videos, you need to use your own earphones or headphones. Next to the TVs there are photocopiers.

NOTE

ポイント fact-opinion 問題の対策

● fact とは？

・「事実」=【　　　　　　　　　　　　】表現・文

● opinion とは？

・「意見」=【　　　　　　　　　　　　】表現・文
⇒ **I think, I feel, In my opinion** から始まる文
　【　　　　　　　　　　　　】,【　　　　　　　　　　　　】が使われている文

NOTE

問１ [ ] are two things you can do at the library.

A: bring in coffee from the coffee shop

B: save seats for others in the Study Area

C: use the photocopiers on the second floor

D: use your ID to make photocopies

E: use your laptop in the Study Area

① A and B

② A and C

③ B and E

④ C and D

⑤ D and E

問２ You are at the main entrance of the library and want to go to the orientation. You need to [ ].

① go down one floor

② go up one floor

③ go up two floors

④ stay on the same floor

問 3 [ ] near the main entrance to the library.

① The Computer Workstations are
② The Reading Room is
③ The Study Area is
④ The TVs are

問 4 If you borrowed three books on 2 August and returned them on 10 August, you could [ ].

① borrow eight more books on 10 August
② borrow seven more books on 10 August
③ not borrow any more books before 13 August
④ not borrow any more books before 17 August

問 5 One **fact** stated by a previous student is that [ ].

① headphones or earphones are necessary when watching videos
② the library is open until 9 pm
③ the library orientation handouts are wonderful
④ the Study Area is often empty

第２問Ｂ対策

B You are the editor of a school English paper. David, an exchange student from the UK, has written an article for the paper.

Do you like animals? The UK is known as a nation of animal-lovers; two in five UK homes have pets. This is lower than in the US, where more than half of homes have pets. However, Australia has the highest percentage of homes with pets!

Why is this so? Results of a survey done in Australia give us some answers.

Pet owners mention the following advantages of living with pets:

- The love, happiness, and friendship pets give (90%);
- The feeling of having another family member (over 60% of dog and cat owners);
- The happy times pets bring. Most owners spend 3-4 hours with their 'fur babies' every day and around half of all dog and cat owners let their pets sleep with them!

One disadvantage is that pets have to be cared for when owners go away. It may be difficult to organise care for them; 25% of owners take their pets on holidays or road trips.

These results suggest that keeping pets is a good thing. On the other hand, since coming to Japan, I have seen other problems such as space, time, and cost. Still, I know people here who are content living in small flats with pets. Recently, I heard that little pigs are becoming popular as pets in Japan. Some people take their pig(s) for a walk, which must be fun, but I wonder how easy it is to keep pigs inside homes.

NOTE

問1　In terms of the ratios for homes with pets, which shows the countries' ranking from **highest to lowest**?

① Australia — the UK — the US
② Australia — the US — the UK
③ The UK — Australia — the US
④ The UK — the US — Australia
⑤ The US — Australia — the UK
⑥ The US — the UK — Australia

問2　According to David's report, one advantage of having pets is that [ ].

① you can save money
② you can sleep longer
③ you will become popular
④ your life can be more enjoyable

問3　The statement that best reflects one finding from the survey is [ ]

① 'I feel uncomfortable when I watch TV with my cat.'
② 'I spend about three hours with my pet every day.'
③ 'Most pets like going on car trips.'
④ 'Pets need a room of their own.'

問４　Which best summarises David's opinions about having pets in Japan?

① It is not troublesome to keep pets.
② People might stop keeping pets.
③ Pet owners have more family members.
④ Some people are happy to keep pets inside their homes.

問５　Which is the most suitable title for the article?

① Does Your Pet Sleep on Your Bed?
② What Does Keeping Pets Give Us?
③ What Pet Do You Have?
④ Why Not Keep a Pet Pig?

第２問Ｂ対策　追加問題

B Your English teacher has given you this article to read to prepare for a class debate.

When I was in elementary school, my favorite time at school was when I talked and ran around with my friends during recess, the long break after lunch. Recently, I learned that some elementary schools in the US have changed the timing of recess to before lunch. In 2001, less than 5% of elementary schools had recess before lunch. By 2012, more than one-third of schools had changed to this new system. Surveys were conducted to find out more about this change. Here are the results.

It's good to have recess before lunch because:

- Students get hungrier and want to eat.
- Students don't rush meals to play outside after lunch.
- Students are calmer and focus better in the afternoon.
- Less food is wasted.
- Fewer students say they have headaches or stomachaches.
- Fewer students visit the school nurse.

However, there are some challenges to having recess before lunch:

- Students may forget to wash their hands before eating.
- Students may get too hungry as lunch time is later.
- Schools will have to change their timetables.
- Teachers and staff will have to alter their schedules.

This is an interesting idea and more schools need to consider it. As a child, I remember being very hungry before lunch. You might say having lunch later is not practical. However, some say schools can offer a small healthy morning snack. Having food more often is better for students' health, too. What about washing hands? Well, why not make it part of the schedule?

NOTE

問１　Which question are you debating? In schools, should [　　　]?

① break be made shorter
② food waste be reduced
③ lunches be made healthier
④ recess be rescheduled

問２　One advantage of having recess before lunch is: Students [　　　].

① do not need morning snacks
② have a longer break
③ study more peacefully
④ wash their hands better

問３　One concern with having recess before lunch is: [　　　].

① Schools may need more school nurses
② Schools may need to make new schedules
③ Students may spend more time inside
④ Students may waste more food

問４　Which of the following problems could be solved by the author's suggestion?

① School schedules will need changing.
② School staff will have to eat later.
③ Students will be less likely to wash their hands.
④ Students will leave their lunch uneaten.

問５　In the author's opinion, more schools should help students [ ].

① adopt better eating habits
② enjoy eating lunch earlier
③ not visit the school nurse
④ not worry about changes in the timetable

第３講　第３問徹底対策

第３問Ａ対策

A Your English teacher from the UK writes a blog for her students. She has just written about an Expo that is being held in your city, and you are interested in it.

Tracy Pang
Monday, 10 August, 11.58 pm

Last weekend, I went to the International Save the Planet Expo held at the Convention Centre. There were a lot of creative ideas that we could try at home. No wonder there were so many people taking part.

The exhibition on remaking household items was particularly inspiring. It was amazing to see how things we normally throw away can be remade into useful and stylish items. They looked nothing like the original products. The workshops were excellent, too. Some sessions were in English, which was perfect for me (and for you, too)! I joined one of them and made a jewellery box from an egg carton. We first chose the base colour, and then decided on the materials for decoration. I had no confidence in making something usable, but it turned out lovely.

If you are interested, the Expo is on until 22 August. I strongly suggest that you avoid the weekend crowds, though. The calendar below shows the dates of the Expo and the workshops.

International Save the Planet Expo (August 4-22)

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5 W★	6	7	8 W★
9 W★	10 W★	11	12 W	13	14	15 W
16 W	17 W	18	19 W★	20	21	22 W★
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

W=workshop (★ in English)

問 1　Tracy attended the workshop to learn about [ ].

① combining colours creatively
② decreasing household food waste
③ redecorating rooms in a house
④ transforming everyday items

問 2　Based on Tracy's recommendation, the best date for you to attend a workshop in English is on [ ].

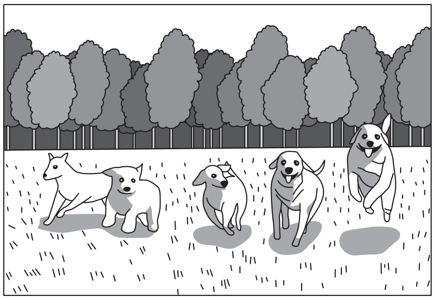
① 12 August
② 16 August
③ 19 August
④ 22 August

第３問Ｂ対策

B Your British friend shows you an interesting article about dogs in the UK.

A Dog-Lover's Paradise

A visit to Robert Gray's dog rescue shelter in Greenfields will surprise you if your idea of a dog shelter is a place where dogs are often kept in crowded conditions. When I was asked to visit there last summer to take photographs for this magazine, I jumped at the chance. I will never forget how wonderful it was to see so many healthy, happy dogs running freely across the fields.



At the time of my visit, around 70 dogs were living there. Since then, the number has grown to over 100. For these dogs, the shelter is a safe place away from their past lives of neglect. The owner, Robert Gray, began taking in homeless dogs from the streets of Melchester in 2008, when dogs running wild in the city were a growing problem. Robert started the shelter in his back garden, but the number of dogs kept increasing day by day, quickly reaching 20. So, in the summer of 2009, he moved the shelter to his uncle's farm in Greenfields.

Although what I saw in Greenfields seemed like a paradise for the dogs, Robert told me that he has faced many difficulties in running the shelter. Since the very early days in Melchester, the cost of providing the dogs with food and medical treatment has been a problem. Another issue concerns the behaviour of the dogs. Some neighbouring farmers are unhappy about dogs wandering onto their land and barking loudly, which can frighten their farm animals. Most of the dogs are actually very friendly, though.

The number of dogs continues to grow, and Robert hopes that visitors will find a dog they like and give it a permanent home. One adorable dog named Muttley followed me everywhere. I was in love! I promised Muttley that I would return soon to take him home with me.

Mike Davis (January, 2022)

NOTE

問１　Put the following events（①～④）into the order they happened.

[ ] → [ ] → [ ] → [ ]

① The dog shelter began having financial problems.
② The dog shelter moved to a new location.
③ The number of dogs reached one hundred.
④ The writer visited the dog shelter in Greenfields.

問２　The dog shelter was started because [ ].

① in Melchester, there were a lot of dogs without owners
② people wanted to see dogs running freely in the streets
③ the farmers in Greenfields were worried about their dogs
④ there was a need for a place where people can adopt dogs

問３　From this article, you learnt that [ ].

① Robert's uncle started rescuing dogs in 2008
② the dogs are quiet and well behaved
③ the shelter has stopped accepting more dogs
④ the writer is thinking of adopting a dog

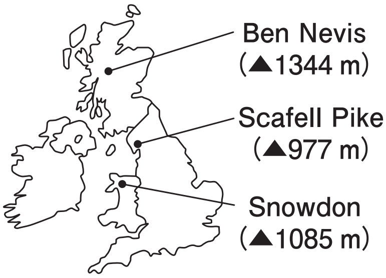
NOTE

第３問Ｂ対策　追加問題

B You enjoy outdoor sports and have found an interesting story in a mountain climbing magazine.

Attempting the Three Peaks Challenge

By John Highland



Last September, a team of 12 of us, 10 climbers and two minibus drivers, participated in the Three Peaks Challenge, which is well known for its difficulty among climbers in Britain. The goal is to climb the highest mountain in Scotland (Ben Nevis), in England (Scafell Pike), and in Wales (Snowdon) within 24 hours, including approximately 10 hours of driving between the mountains. To prepare for this, we trained on and off for several months and planned the route carefully. Our challenge would start at the foot of Ben Nevis and finish at the foot of Snowdon.

We began our first climb at six o'clock on a beautiful autumn morning. Thanks to our training, we reached the summit in under three hours. On the way down, however, I realised I had dropped my phone. Fortunately, I found it with the help of the team, but we lost 15 minutes.

We reached our next destination, Scafell Pike, early that evening. After six hours of rest in the minibus, we started our second climb full of energy. As it got darker, though, we had to slow down. It took four-and-a-half hours to complete Scafell Pike. Again, it took longer than planned, and time was running out. However, because the traffic was light, we were right on schedule when we started our final climb. Now we felt more confident we could complete the challenge within the time limit.

Unfortunately, soon after we started the final climb, it began to rain heavily and we had to slow down again. It was slippery and very difficult to see ahead. At 4.30 am, we realised that we could no longer finish in 24 hours.

Nevertheless, we were still determined to climb the final mountain. The rain got heavier and heavier, and two members of the team decided to return to the minibus. Exhausted and miserable, the rest of us were also ready to go back down, but then the sky cleared, and we saw that we were really close to the top of the mountain. Suddenly, we were no longer tired. Even though we weren't successful with the time challenge, we were successful with the climb challenge. We had done it. What a feeling that was!

NOTE

問１　Put the following events (①～④) into the order they happened.

[　　] → [　　] → [　　] → [　　]

① All members reached the top of the highest mountain in Scotland.
② Some members gave up climbing Snowdon.
③ The group travelled by minibus to Wales.
④ The team members helped to find the writer's phone.

問２　What was the reason for being behind schedule when they completed Scafell Pike?

① It took longer than planned to reach the top of Ben Nevis.
② It was difficult to make good progress in the dark.
③ The climbers took a rest in order to save energy.
④ The team had to wait until the conditions improved.

問３　From this story, you learnt that the writer [　　].

① didn't feel a sense of satisfaction
② reached the top of all three mountains
③ successfully completed the time challenge
④ was the second driver of the minibus

NOTE

第４講　第４問徹底対策

第４問対策

You are a new student at Robinson University in the US. You are reading the blogs of two students, Len and Cindy, to find out where you can buy things for your apartment.

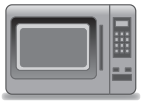
New to Robinson University?

Posted by Len at 4:51 p.m. on August 4, 2021

Getting ready for college? Do you need some home appliances or electronics, but don't want to spend too much money? There's a great store close to the university called Second Hand. It sells used goods such as televisions, vacuum cleaners, and microwaves. A lot of students like to buy and sell their things at the store. Here are some items that are on sale now. Most of them are priced very reasonably, but stock is limited, so hurry!

Second Hand ***Sale for New Students!***

Television
2016 model
50 in.
$250



Microwave
2019 model
1.1 cu. ft. 900 watts
$85

Vacuum Cleaner
2017 model
W 9 in. x L 14 in. x H 12 in.
$30

Rice Cooker
2018 model
W 11 in. x D 14 in. x H 8 in.
$40

Kettle
2018 model
1 ℓ
$5

https://secondhand.web

Purchasing used goods is eco-friendly. Plus, by buying from Second Hand you'll be supporting a local business. The owner is actually a graduate of Robinson University!

Welcome to Robinson University!

Posted by Cindy at 11:21 a.m. on August 5, 2021

Are you starting at Robinson University soon? You may be preparing to buy some household appliances or electronics for your new life.

You're going to be here for four years, so buy your goods new! In my first year, I bought all of my appliances at a shop selling used goods near the university because they were cheaper than brand-new ones. However, some of them stopped working after just one month, and they did not have warranties. I had to replace them quickly and could not shop around, so I just bought everything from one big chain store. I wish I had been able to compare the prices at two or more shops beforehand.

The website called save4unistu.com is very useful for comparing the prices of items from different stores before you go shopping. The following table compares current prices for the most popular new items from three big stores.

Item	Cut Price	Great Buy	Value Saver
Rice Cooker (W 11 in. x D 14 in. x H 8 in.)	$115	$120	$125
Television (50 in.)	$300	$295	$305
Kettle (1 ℓ)	$15	$18	$20
Microwave (1.1 cu. ft. 900 watts)	$88	$90	$95
Vacuum Cleaner (W 9 in. x L 14 in. x H 12 in.)	$33	$35	$38

https://save4unistu.com

Note that warranties are available for all items. So, if anything stops working, replacing it will be straightforward. Value Saver provides one-year warranties on all household goods for free. If the item is over $300, the warranty is extended by four years. Great Buy provides one-year warranties on all household goods, and students with proof of enrollment at a school get 10% off the prices listed on the table above. Warranties at Cut Price are not provided for free. You have to pay $10 per item for a five-year warranty.

Things go fast! Don't wait or you'll miss out!

問１　Len recommends buying used goods because ______.

① it will help the university
② most of the items are good for the environment
③ they are affordable for students
④ you can find what you need in a hurry

問２　Cindy suggests buying ______.

① from a single big chain store because it saves time
② from the website because it offers the best prices
③ new items that have warranties for replacement
④ used items because they are much cheaper than new items

問３　Both Len and Cindy recommend that you ______.

① buy from the store near your university
② buy your appliances as soon as you can
③ choose a shop offering a student discount
④ choose the items with warranties

問４　If you want to buy new appliances at the best possible prices, you should ______.

① access the URL in Cindy's post
② access the URL in Len's post
③ contact one big chain store
④ contact shops close to the campus

問５ You have decided to buy a microwave from [A] because it is the cheapest. You have also decided to buy a television from [B] because it is the cheapest with a five-year warranty. (Choose one for each box from options ①～④.)

① Cut Price
② Great Buy
③ Second Hand
④ Value Saver

第 4 問対策　追加問題

To make a schedule for your homestay guest, Tom, you are reading the email exchange between your family and him.

Hi Tom,

Your arrival is just around the corner, so we are writing to check some details. First, what time will you land at Asuka International Airport? We'd like to meet you in the arrivals area.

While you are staying with us, we'll eat meals together. We usually have breakfast at 7:30 a.m. and dinner at 7 p.m. on weekdays. Do you think that will work, or would another time suit you better?

We would like to show you around Asuka. There will be a neighborhood festival on the day after you arrive from noon to 4 p.m. You can join one of the groups carrying a portable shrine, called a *mikoshi*. After the festival, at 8 p.m., there will be a fireworks display by the river until 9 p.m.

Also, we would like to take you to a restaurant one evening. Attached is some information about our favorite places. As we don't know what you like, please tell us which looks best to you.

Restaurants	Comments	Notes
Asuka Steak	A local favorite for meat lovers	Closed Tue.
Kagura Ramen	Famous for its chicken ramen	Open every day
Sushi Homban	Fresh and delicious seafood	Closed Mon.
Tempura Iroha	So delicious!	Closed Wed.

Finally, according to your profile, you collect samurai figures. Chuo Dori, the main street in our town, has many shops that sell them. There are also shops selling food, clothes, computer games, stationery, etc. You can have a great time there. What do you think? Would you like to go there?

See you soon,
Your Host Family

The email below is Tom's reply to your family.

Dear Host Family,

Thank you for your email. I'm really looking forward to my visit to Japan. You don't have to come to the airport. Hinode University is arranging transportation for us to the campus. There will be a welcome banquet till 7 p.m. in Memorial Hall. After the banquet, I will wait for you at the entrance to the building. Would that be all right?

I think I need half a day to recover from the flight, so I might like to get up late and just relax in the afternoon the next day. The fireworks at night sound exciting.

Starting Monday, my language lessons are from 8 a.m., so could we eat breakfast 30 minutes earlier? My afternoon activities finish at 5 p.m. Dinner at 7 p.m. would be perfect.

Thank you for the list of restaurants with comments. To tell you the truth, I'm not fond of seafood, and I don't eat red meat. I have no afternoon activities on the 10th, so could we go out to eat on that day?

As for shopping, Chuo Dori sounds like a great place. While we're there I'd like to buy some Japanese snacks for my family, too. Since my language classes finish at noon on the 12th, could we go shopping on that afternoon?

Can't wait to meet you!
Tom

[Your notes for Tom’s schedule]

Day/Date	With Family	School
Sat. 6th	Arrival & pick up at 24	Reception
Sun. 7th	25	
Mon. 8th		• Language classes 8 a.m. – 3 p.m. (until noon on Fri.) • Afternoon activities until 5 p.m. (except Wed. & Fri.)
Tue. 9th		
Wed. 10th	Dinner at 26	
Thurs. 11th		
Fri. 12th	Shopping for 27 & 28	
Sat. 13th	Departure	
*Mon. – Fri. Breakfast 29 Dinner 7 p.m.		

問 1　Where will your family meet Tom? 24

① Asuka International Airport
② the Banquet Room
③ the entrance to Memorial Hall
④ the main gate of Hinode University

問 2　Choose what Tom will do on Sunday. 25

① Attend a welcome banquet
② Carry a portable shrine
③ Go to a festival
④ Watch fireworks

問３　Choose the restaurant where your family will take Tom. [26]

① Asuka Steak
② Kagura Ramen
③ Sushi Homban
④ Tempura Iroha

問４　Choose what Tom will shop for. [27] · [28] (The order does not matter.)

① Action figures
② Clothes
③ Computer games
④ Food
⑤ Stationery

問５　You will have breakfast with Tom at [29]

① 6:30 a.m.
② 7:00 a.m.
③ 7:30 a.m.
④ 8:00 a.m.

第５講　第５問徹底対策

第５問対策

You are applying for a scholarship to attend an international summer program. As part of the application process, you need to make a presentation about a famous person from another country. Complete your presentation slides based on the article below.

During his 87 years of life, both above and below the waves, Jacques Cousteau did many great things. He was an officer in the French navy, an explorer, an environmentalist, a filmmaker, a scientist, an author, and a researcher who studied all forms of underwater life.

Born in France in 1910, he went to school in Paris and then entered the French naval academy in 1930. After graduating in 1933, he was training to become a pilot, when he was involved in a car accident and was badly injured. This put an end to his flying career. To help recover from his injuries, Cousteau began swimming in the Mediterranean, which increased his interest in life underwater. Around this time, he carried out his first underwater research. Cousteau remained in the navy until 1949, even though he could no longer follow his dream of becoming a pilot.

In the 1940s, Cousteau became friends with Marcel Ichac, who lived in the same village. Both men shared a desire to explore unknown and difficult-to-reach places. For Ichac this was mountain peaks, and for Cousteau it was the mysterious world under the sea. In 1943, these two neighbors became widely recognized when they won a prize for the first French underwater documentary.

NOTE

Their documentary, *18 Meters Deep*, had been filmed the previous year without breathing equipment. After their success they went on to make another film, *Shipwrecks*, using one of the very first underwater breathing devices, known as the Aqua-Lung. While filming *Shipwrecks*, Cousteau was not satisfied with how long he could breathe underwater, and made improvements to its design. His improved equipment enabled him to explore the wreck of the Roman ship, the *Mahdia*, in 1948.

Cousteau was always watching the ocean, even from age four when he first learned how to swim. In his book, *The Silent World*, published in 1953, he describes a group of dolphins following his boat. He had long suspected that dolphins used echolocation (navigating with sound waves), so he decided to try an experiment. Cousteau changed direction by a few degrees so that the boat wasn't following the best course, according to his underwater maps. The dolphins followed for a few minutes, but then changed back to their original course. Seeing this, Cousteau confirmed his prediction about their ability, even though human use of echolocation was still relatively new.

Throughout his life, Cousteau's work would continue to be recognized internationally. He had the ability to capture the beauty of the world below the surface of the ocean with cameras, and he shared the images with ordinary people through his many publications. For this he was awarded the Special Gold Medal by *National Geographic* in 1961. Later, his lifelong passion for environmental work would help educate people on the necessity of protecting the ocean and aquatic life. For this he was honored in 1977 with the United Nations International Environment prize.

NOTE

Jacques Cousteau's life has inspired writers, filmmakers, and even musicians. In 2010, Brad Matsen published *Jacques Cousteau: The Sea King*. This was followed by the film *The Odyssey* in 2016, which shows his time as the captain of the research boat *Calypso*. When Cousteau was at the peak of his career, the American musician John Denver used the research boat as the title for a piece on his album *Windsong*.

Cousteau himself produced more than 50 books and 120 television documentaries. His first documentary series, *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*, ran for ten years. His style of presentation made these programs very popular, and a second documentary series, *The Cousteau Odyssey*, was aired for another five years. Thanks to the life and work of Jacques Cousteau, we have a better understanding of what is going on under the waves.

NOTE

Your presentation slides:

Jacques Cousteau

— 30 —

International Summer
Program Presentation

1

Early Career (before 1940)

- Graduated from the naval academy
- 31
- Started to conduct underwater research
- Continued working in the navy

2

In the 1940s

Desired to reveal the underwater world

↓

32

↓

33

↓

34

↓

35

3

Some Major Works

Title	Description
18 Meters Deep	An early prize-winning documentary
36	(A) A book mentioning his scientific experiment (B) A documentary series that lasted a decade

4

Contributions

- Developed diving equipment
- Confirmed dolphins use echolocation
- Made attractive documentaries about aquatic life
- 37
- 38

5

問１　Which is the best subtitle for your presentation? [30]

① Capturing the Beauty of Nature in Photographs
② Discovering the Mysteries of Intelligent Creatures
③ Exploring the Top and Bottom of the World
④ Making the Unknown Undersea World Known

問２　Choose the best option to complete the **Early Career (before 1940)** slide. [31]

① Developed underwater breathing equipment
② Forced to give up his dream of becoming a pilot
③ Shifted his focus from the ocean to the air
④ Suffered severe injuries while underwater

問３　Choose <u>**four**</u> out of the five events (①〜⑤) in the order they happened to complete the **In the 1940s** slide.

[32] → [33] → [34] → [35]

① Dived to the *Mahdia* using improved equipment
② Filmed a documentary without breathing equipment
③ Helped one of his neighbors explore high places
④ Left the French navy
⑤ Won an award and became famous

問４　Choose the best combination to complete the **Some Major Works** slide. [36]

	(A)	(B)
①	*Shipwrecks*	*The Cousteau Odyssey*
②	*Shipwrecks*	*The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*
③	*The Silent World*	*The Cousteau Odyssey*
④	*The Silent World*	*The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*

問５　Choose two achievements to complete the **Contributions** slide. (The order does not matter.) [37]・[38]

① Built a TV station to broadcast documentaries about marine life
② Encouraged people to protect the ocean environment
③ Established prizes to honor innovative aquatic filmmaking
④ Produced many beautiful images of the underwater world
⑤ Trained pilots and researchers in the French navy

第６講　第６問徹底対策

第６問Ａ対策

A Your study group is learning about "how time of day affects people." You have found an article you want to share. Complete the summary notes for your next meeting.

When Does the Day Begin for You?

When asked "Are you a morning person?" some reply "No, I'm a night owl." Such people can concentrate and create at night. At the other end of the clock, a well-known proverb claims: "The early bird catches the worm," which means that waking early is the way to get food, win prizes, and reach goals. The lark is a morning singer, so early birds, the opposite of *owls*, are *larks*. Creatures active during the day are "diurnal" and those emerging at night are "nocturnal."

Yet another proverb states: "Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." *Larks* may jump out of bed and welcome the morning with a big breakfast, while *owls* hit the snooze button, getting ready at the last minute, usually without breakfast. They may have fewer meals, but they eat late in the day. Not exercising after meals can cause weight gain. Perhaps *larks* are healthier. *Owls* must work or learn on the *lark* schedule. Most schooling occurs before 4:00 p.m., so young *larks* may perform certain tasks better. Business deals made early in the day may make some *larks* wealthier.

NOTE

What makes one person a *lark* and another an *owl*? One theory suggests preference for day or night has to do with time of birth. In 2010, Cleveland State University researchers found evidence that not only does a person's internal clock start at the moment of birth, but that those born at night might have lifelong challenges performing during daytime hours. Usually, their world experience begins with darkness. Since traditional study time and office work happen in daylight, we assume that day begins in the morning. People asleep are not first in line, and might miss chances.

Does everyone follow the system of beginning days in the morning? The Jewish people, an approximately 6,000-year-old religious group, believe a day is measured from sundown until the following sundown—from eve to eve. Christians continue this tradition with Christmas Eve. The Chinese use their system of 12 animals not only to mark years, but to separate each two-hour period of the day. The hour of the rat, the first period, is from 11:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. Chinese culture also begins the day at night. In other words, ancient customs support how *owls* view time.

NOTE

Research indicates *owls* are smarter and more creative. So, perhaps *larks* are not always wiser! That is to say, *larks* win "healthy" and sometimes "wealthy," but they may lose "wise." In an early report, Richard D. Roberts and Patrick C. Kyllonen state that *owls* tend to be more intelligent. A later, comprehensive study by Franzis Preckel, for which Roberts was one of the co-authors, came to the same conclusion. It is not all good news for *owls*, though. Not only can schoolwork be a challenge, but they may miss daytime career opportunities and are more likely to enjoy the bad habits of "nightlife," playing at night while *larks* sleep. Nightlife tends to be expensive. A University of Barcelona study suggests *larks* are precise, seek perfection, and feel little stress. *Owls* seek new adventures and exciting leisure activities, yet they often have trouble relaxing.

Can people change? While the results are not all in, studies of young adults seem to say no, we are hard-wired. So, as young people grow and acquire more freedom, they end up returning to their *lark* or *owl* nature. However, concerns arise that this categorization may not fit everyone. In addition to time of birth possibly being an indication, a report published in *Nature Communications* suggests that DNA may also affect our habits concerning time. Other works focus on changes occurring in some people due to aging or illness. New research in this area appears all the time. A study of university students in Russia suggests that there are six types, so *owls* and *larks* may not be the only birds around!

Your summary notes:

When Does the Day Begin for You?

Vocabulary

Definition of diurnal: [39]

⇔ opposite: nocturnal

The Main Points

- Not all of us fit easily into the common daytime schedule, but we are forced to follow it, especially when we are children.
- Some studies indicate that the most active time for each of us is part of our nature.
- Basically, [40].
- Perspectives keep changing with new research.

Interesting Details

- The Jewish and Christian religions as well as Chinese time division, are referred to in the article in order to [41].
- Some studies show that [42] may set a person's internal clock and may be the explanation for differences in intelligence and [43].

問1　Choose the best option for [39].

① achieves goals quickly
② likes keeping pet birds
③ lively in the daytime
④ skillful in finding food

問2　Choose the best option for [40].

① a more flexible time and performance schedule will be developed in the future
② enjoying social activities in the morning becomes more important as we age
③ it might be hard for us to change what time of day we perform best
④ living on the *owl* schedule will eventually lead to social and financial benefits

問3　Choose the best option for [41].

① explain that certain societies have long believed that a day begins at night
② indicate that nocturnal people were more religious in the past
③ say that people have long thought they miss chances due to morning laziness
④ support the idea that *owls* must go to work or school on the *lark* schedule

問４ Choose the best options for [42] and [43].

① amount of sleep
② appearance
③ behavior
④ cultural background
⑤ religious beliefs
⑥ time of birth

B You are in a student group preparing a poster for a scientific presentation contest with the theme “What we should know in order to protect the environment.” You have been using the following passage to create the poster.

Recycling Plastic
― What You Need to Know ―

The world is full of various types of plastic. Look around, and you will see dozens of plastic items. Look closer and you will notice a recycling symbol on them. In Japan, you might have seen the first symbol in Figure 1 below, but the United States and Europe have a more detailed classification. These recycling symbols look like a triangle of chasing pointers, or sometimes a simple triangle with a number from one to seven inside. This system was started in 1988 by the Society of the Plastics Industry in the US, but since 2008 it has been administered by an international standards organization, ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) International. Recycling symbols provide important data about the chemical composition of plastic used and its recyclability. However, a plastic recycling symbol on an object does not always mean that the item can be recycled. It only shows what type of plastic it is made from and that it might be recyclable.

Figure 1. Plastic recycling symbols

So, what do these numbers mean? One group (number 2, 4, and 5) is considered to be safe for the human body, while the other group (number 1, 3, 6, and 7) could be problematic in certain circumstances. Let us look at the safer group first.

High-density Polyethylene is a recycle-type 2 plastic and is commonly called HDPE. It is non-toxic and can be used in the human body for heart

NOTE

valves and artificial joints. It is strong and can be used at temperatures as low as −40℃ and as high as 100℃. HDPE can be reused without any harm and is also suitable for beer-bottle cases, milk jugs, chairs, and toys. Type 2 products can be recycled several times. Type 4 products are made from Low-density Polyethylene (LDPE). They are safe to use and are flexible. LDPE is used for squeezable bottles, and bread wrapping. Currently, very little Type 4 plastic is recycled. Polypropylene (PP), a Type 5 material, is the second-most widely produced plastic in the world. It is light, non-stretching, and has a high resistance to impact, heat, and freezing. It is suitable for furniture, food containers, and polymer banknotes such as the Australian dollar. Only 3% of Type 5 is recycled.

Now let us look at the second group, Types 1, 3, 6, and 7. These are more challenging because of the chemicals they contain or the difficulty in recycling them. Recycle-type 1 plastic is commonly known as PETE (Polyethylene Terephthalate), and is used mainly in food and beverage containers. PETE containers — or PET as it is often written in Japan — should only be used once as they are difficult to clean thoroughly. Also, they should not be heated above 70℃ as this can cause some containers to soften and change shape. Uncontaminated PETE is easy to recycle and can be made into new containers, clothes, or carpets, but if PETE is contaminated with Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), it can make it unrecyclable. PVC, Type 3, is thought to be one of the least recyclable plastics known. It should only be disposed of by professionals and never set fire to at home or in the garden. Type 3 plastic is found in shower curtains, pipes, and flooring. Type 6, Polystyrene (PS) or Styrofoam as it is often called, is hard to recycle and catches fire easily. However, it is cheap to produce and lightweight. It is used for disposable drinking cups, instant noodle containers, and other food packaging. Type 7 plastics (acrylics, nylons, and polycarbonates) are difficult to recycle. Type 7 plastics are often used in the manufacture of vehicle parts such as seats, dashboards, and bumpers.

Currently, only about 20% of plastic is recycled, and approximately 55% ends up in a landfill. Therefore, knowledge about different types of plastic could help reduce waste and contribute to an increased awareness of the environment.

NOTE

Your presentation poster draft:

Do you know the plastic recycling symbols?

What are plastic recycling symbols?

[44]

Types of plastic and recycling information

Type	Symbol	Description	Products
1	1 PETE (PET)	This type of plastic is common and generally easy to recycle	drink bottles, food containers, etc.
2	2 HDPE	This type of plastic is easily recycled [45].	heart valves, artificial joints, chairs, toys, etc.
3	3 PVC	This type of plastic is [46].	shower curtains, pipes, flooring, etc.
4	4		

Plastics with common properties

[47]
[48]

問１　Under the first poster heading, your group wants to introduce the plastic recycling symbols as explained in the passage. Which of the following is the most appropriate? [44]

① They are symbols that rank the recyclability of plastics and other related problems.
② They provide information on the chemical make-up and recycling options of the plastic.
③ They tell the user which standards organization gave them certificates for general use.
④ They were introduced by ASTM and developed by the Society of the Plastics Industry.

問２　You have been asked to write descriptions of Type 2 and Type 3 plastics. Choose the best options for [45] and [46].

Type 2 [45]
① and commonly known as a single-use plastic
② and used at a wide range of temperatures
③ but harmful to humans
④ but unsuitable for drink containers

Type 3 [46]
① difficult to recycle and should not be burned in the yard
② flammable; however, it is soft and cheap to produce
③ known to be a non-toxic product
④ well known for being easily recyclable

問3 You are making statements about some plastics which share common properties. According to the article, which two of the following are appropriate? (The order does not matter.) 47 ・ 48

① Boiling water (100℃) can be served in Type 1 and Type 6 plastic containers.

② It is easy to recycle products with Type 1, 2, and 3 logos.

③ Products with the symbols 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 are suitable for food or drink containers.

④ Products with Type 5 and Type 6 markings are light in weight.

⑤ Type 4 and 5 plastics are heat resistant and are widely recycled.

⑥ Type 6 and 7 plastics are easy to recycle and environmentally friendly.

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング）　第１講　解答

第１問Ａ対策

解答

問１　①　　　　問２　③

本文の全訳

Ａ　あなたはカナダのアルバータ州の高校で学んでいる。あなたのクラスメイトのボブが，今学期の放課後の活動に関するメッセージをあなたに送ってきている。

やあ，元気？

こんにちわ，ボブ。元気だよ！

この話聞いた？　今学期の放課後の活動を僕たちは選択しなければいけないんだ。

聞いたよ！　僕はボランティアプログラムに参加して小学校の個人指導をする予定だ。

何を教えるつもり？

彼らは様々な学年や科目の個人教師を必要としている。僕は，小学生が日本語を学ぶ手伝いをしたい。きみはどう？　このプログラムに登録するつもり？

うん，僕もボランティア活動に本当に興味があるんだ。

きみは地理や歴史が得意だもんね。高校一年生を個人指導してみたら？

僕は高校では個人指導したいと思わない。小学校か幼稚園でボランティア活動しようと考えていたけど，中学校でボランティア活動する生徒があまりいないんだ。だから，そこで個人指導しようと思う。

本当？　中学校で個人指導することは難しそうだよ。そこで何を教えたいの？

中学生のころ，数学は僕には本当に難しかった。生徒には難しいだろうから，数学を教えたいんだ。

第１問Ｂ対策

解答

問１　③　　問２　②　　問３　②

本文の全訳

B　あなたは高校生で，留学について考えている。アメリカでの勉強や労働に関して学ぶことのできるオンラインイベントの広告を見つける。

2022 年 留学，キャリア情報のオンライン集会

アメリカ学生ネットワークが３つのオンライン集会を計画中

集会の日付／時刻＊	詳細
高校の勉強（中高生向け）	
オンライン集会１ 7 月 31 日 午後３時～午後５時	アメリカの高校で勉強するのはどのようなものか？ ▷　授業，宿題，成績 ▷　放課後活動，スポーツ ☆　あなたはアメリカ中の学生から話を聞くだろう。質問をする機会を利用しよう！
大学の勉強（高校生向け）	
オンライン集会２ 8 月 8 日 午前 9 時～午前 12 時	アメリカの大学で勉強をしている間に何を期待できるか？ ▷　授業でうまく行くアドバイス ▷　キャンパスライフと学生団体 ☆　有名な教授のライブトークを聞いてみよう。自由に質問してみよう！
仕事（高校生と大学生向け）	
オンライン集会３ 8 月 12 日 午後１時～午後 4 時	アメリカでどうやって仕事を見つけるか？ ▷　就職活動と履歴書の書き方 ▷　フライトアテンダント，シェフ，俳優などなど幅広い分野の専門家に会おう！ ☆　彼らの職業や労働ビザについて質問をしよう。

＊アメリカの中部標準時

登録には 2022 年 7 月 29 日までにここをクリック → **集会の参加登録**

氏名，生年月日，メールアドレス，学校名を入力して，興味のあるオンライン集会を指定してください。

第1問B対策　追加問題

解答

問1　②　　問2　②　　問3　①

本文の全訳

B　あなたはカナダのトロント州の市民動物園のウェブサイトを見ていて，おもしろいコンテストの案内を見つける。あなたはコンテストに申し込むことを考えている。

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center">コンテスト！
キリンの赤ん坊に名前を付けよう
市民動物園の新入りの動物を歓迎しよう！</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center">元気なキリンの赤ん坊が市民動物園で5月26日に生まれました。
彼はすでに歩き回り，走り回っています！
体重は66キロで，身長は180センチです。
あなたの使命は，親であるビリーとノエルが赤ん坊の名前を選ぶのを助けることです。</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">参加方法</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">◆ ここのリンクをクリックして，名前の候補を提出して，指示に従ってください。
→ <u>ここに入る</u>
◆ 名前のエントリーは6月1日の午前0時から6月7日の午後11時59分まで受け付けます。
◆ ライブウェブカメラでキリンの赤ん坊を見て，アイデアのヒントにしてください。→ <u>ライブウェブカメラ</u>
◆ エントリー1回に付き5ドルかかります。全額を成長しているキリンの赤ん坊のえさ代に使います。</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">コンテストの日程</td></tr>
<tr><td>6月8日</td><td>動物園のスタッフがすべてのエントリーから5名のファイナリストを選びます。
これらの名前は午後5時までに動物園のウェブサイトに掲示されます。</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>6月9日</td><td>親がどのように最優秀賞の名前を決めるのでしょう？
午前 11 時から 12 時までの間にライブストリームのリンクをクリックしてください！　→ <u>ライブストリーム</u>
午前 12 時以降，最優秀賞の名前を見るには，ウェブサイトで確認してください。</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">賞品</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">コンテストのファイナリスト５名は，７月末まで有効な動物園の１日フリーパスを手に入れられます。
最優秀賞の名前を提出した人は，キリンの赤ん坊が家族と一緒にいるところを写した特別写真に加えて，貸し切りナイトサファリツアーも獲得できます！</td></tr>
</table>

第１講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，
覚えてください

1	senior high school	高校
2	term	学期
3	have got to do	～しなければならない
4	tutor	個人指導をする
5	elementary school	小学校
6	grade	学年
7	subject	科目
8	sign up for	～に登録する
9	geography	地理
10	kindergarten	幼稚園
11	junior high school	中学校
12	appropriate	適切な
13	response	返事
14	advertisement	広告
15	session	集会
16	virtual	インターネット上の
17	detail	詳細
18	student association	学生団体
19	feel free to do	自由に～する
20	job hunting	就職活動
21	résumé	履歴書
22	a wide range of	幅広い
23	register	登録する
24	registration	登録
25	indicate	指示する
26	attend	参加する
27	application procedure	申し込み手順
28	announcement	告知
29	giraffe	キリン
30	weigh	体重が～である
31	direction	指示
32	submission	提出
33	feed	えさを与える
34	post	掲示する
35	valid	有効な

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語(リーディング)　第２講　解答

第２問Ａ対策

解答

問１　⑤　　問２　③　　問３　①　　問４　③　　問５　①

本文の全訳

Ａ　あなたは，イギリスのある大学のキャンパスで開催されている，夏の未来のリーダー育成プログラムに参加している。あなたは授業の課題ができるように，図書館に関する情報を読んでいる。

アバマス大学図書館

午前８時から午後９時まで開館

2022 配布資料

図書館カード：あなたの学生証カードは図書館カード，コピーカードを兼ねています。それは，新入生資料一式に入っています。

図書の貸し出し

最大一度に８冊を７日間借りられます。図書を借りるには,２階のインフォメーションデスクにお越しください。本が期日までに返却されない場合は，返却された日から３日間図書館の図書を再び借りることはできません。

コンピューターの使用

インターネットに接続したコンピューターは,２階の正面玄関そばのコンピューターエリアにあります。学生は自分のノートパソコンやタブレットを図書館に持ち込んでもかまいませんが，３階の勉強エリアでしかそれらの使用は認められません。学生は静かに勉強しなくてはならず，友人のための座席の確保は認められません。

図書館のオリエンテーション

毎週火曜日の午前 10 時に，20 分間の図書館オリエンテーションが，４階の読書室で開催されます。詳細はインフォメーションデスクのスタッフにたずねてください。

過去の学生からのコメント

- 図書館のオリエンテーションは，本当に良かった。資料もすばらしかった！
- 勉強エリアは，非常に混雑する可能性があります。席を確保するにはできるだけ早く行くことです！
- 図書館内の Wi-Fi は，とても遅いですが，隣のコーヒーショップの Wi-Fi は速いです。ちなみに，図書館への飲み物の持ち込みは禁止です。
- インフォメーションデスクのスタッフは，私の質問すべてに答えてくれた。助けが必要ならそこに行くと良いよ！
- １階には，図書館のビデオを見るために，テレビが数台ある。ビデオを見るときは，自分のイヤフォンやヘッドフォンを使う必要がある。テレビの隣に，コピー機がある。

第２問Ｂ対策

解答

問１　②　　問２　④　　問３　②　　問４　④　　問５　②

本文の全訳

B　あなたは学校の英字新聞の編集者をしている。イギリスからの交換留学生のデービッドが，その新聞のための記事を書いた。

あなたは動物が好きですか？　イギリスは，動物愛好家の国として知られている。イギリスの家庭５世帯に付き２世帯がペットを飼っている。これはアメリカより少ない数字で，アメリカでは半分以上の家でペットを飼っている。しかし，オーストラリアはペットがいる家庭の割合が最も高い！

この理由は何であろうか。オーストラリアで行われた調査結果は私たちにいくつかの答えを示してくれている。

ペットの飼い主は，ペットと暮らすことの利点を次のように述べている。

▷　ペットが与えてくれる愛情，幸せ，友情（90%）
▷　家族がもう一人増える感覚（犬や猫の飼い主の 60% 以上）
▷　ペットがもたらす幸せな時間。ほとんどの飼い主が毎日彼らの「毛の生えた赤ちゃん」と３～４時間過ごして，すべての犬と猫の飼い主のほぼ半分がペットと一緒に眠っている！

不利な点の一つは，飼い主が出かけるときにだれかがペットの面倒を見なければいけないことだ。ペットの世話を手配するのは難しいことがある。飼い主の 25% が休暇や車の長旅にペットを連れていく。

これらの結果は，ペットを飼うのが良いことだと示している。一方で，日本に来てから，私は場所，時間，費用といった他の問題も目にしている。それでも，私は，小さなアパートでペットと暮らして満足している人々がここにいるのを知っている。最近，小さなブタが日本でペットとして人気になりつつあると聞いた。人々の中には，ブタを散歩に連れていく人もいて，それは楽しいに違いないが，ブタを家の中で飼うことはどれほど容易なのだろうか。

第２問Ｂ対策　追加問題

解答

問１　④　　問２　③　　問３　②　　問４　③　　問５　①

本文の全訳

あなたの英語の先生が，クラスのディベートの準備をするのに読むように，この記事を渡してくれた。

小学生のころ，私の学校での大好きな時間は，休み時間，つまり昼食後の長い休憩時間に，友人たちと話したり走り回ったりする時間だった。最近，アメリカの一部の小学校で，休憩のタイミングを昼食前に変えたところがあると私は知った。2001年には，小学校の5％未満しか昼食前に休憩をとっていなかった。2012年までに，学校の３分の１以上が，この新しいシステムに変更した。この変化に関してより多くのことを解明しようと調査が行われた。以下がその結果になる。

昼食前に休憩をとるのが良い理由：

- 生徒のおなかが減って食欲が増す。
- 生徒が昼食後に外で遊ぶために食事を急がない。
- 生徒が午後により穏やかになって，より集中できる。
- 食料の無駄が少なくなる。
- 頭痛や腹痛がするという生徒が少なくなる。
- 保健室に行く生徒が少なくなる。

しかし，昼食前に休憩をとるにはいくつかの課題がある。

- 生徒は食べる前に手を洗うのを忘れるかもしれない。
- 昼食が遅くなるので生徒のおなかがすきすぎてしまうかもしれない。
- 学校は時間割を変えなくてはいけないだろう。
- 教師と職員がスケジュールを変えなくてはいけないだろう。

これは面白い考えで，より多くの学校がそれについて考える必要があるだろう。子どものとき，私は昼食前にとてもおなかがすいていたことを覚えている。昼食を遅く食べることは現実的ではないという意見もあるかもしれない。しかし，学校が健康的な朝の軽食を少し提供できると言う人もいる。より頻繁に食事をとることは生徒の健康にも良い。手を洗うことはどうかって？　では，それをスケジュールの一部にしてはどうですか？

第２講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，
覚えてください

1	coursework	学習課題
2	handout	配布資料
3	ID	身分証
4	photocopy	コピー
5	maximum	最大限
6	due	締め切りの
7	connection	接続
8	entrance	入り口
9	laptop computer	ノートパソコン
10	reserve	取っておく
11	material	資料
12	crowded	混雑した
13	by the way	ちなみに
14	editor	編集者
15	paper	新聞
16	exchange student	交換留学生
17	article	記事
18	owner	飼い主
19	advantage	利点
20	fur baby	毛の生えた赤ちゃん
21	disadvantage	不利な点
22	organise	手配する
23	road trip	車での長旅
24	still	それでも
25	content	満足して
26	flat	アパート
27	pig	ブタ
28	prepare for	～の準備をする
29	favorite	大好きな
30	recess	休憩
31	break	休憩
32	conduct	行う
33	rush	急ぐ
34	headache	頭痛
35	stomachache	腹痛
36	challenge	課題
37	alter	変える
38	practical	現実的な

第２問Ｂ対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Do you like animals? The UK is known as a nation of animal-lovers; two in five UK homes have pets. This is lower than in the US, where more than half of homes have pets. However, Australia has the highest percentage of homes with pets!

Why is this so? Results of a survey done in Australia give us some answers.

Pet owners mention the following advantages of living with pets:

▷ The love, happiness, and friendship pets give (90%);
▷ The feeling of having another family member (over 60% of dog and owners);
▷ The happy times pets bring. Most owners spend 3-4 hours with their ‘fur babies’ every day and around half of all dog and cat owners let their pets sleep with them!

One disadvantage is that pets have to be cared for when owners go away. It may be difficult to organise care for them; 25% of owners take their pets on holidays or road trips.

These results suggest that keeping pets is a good thing. On the other hand, since coming to Japan, I have seen other problems such as space, time, and cost. Still, I know people here who are content living in small flats with pets. Recently, I heard that little pigs are becoming popular as pets in Japan. Some people take their pig(s) for a walk, which must be fun, but I wonder how easy it is to keep pigs inside homes.

第2問B対策　追加問題　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

When I was in elementary school, my favorite time at school was when I talked and ran around with my friends during recess, the long break after lunch. Recently, I learned that some elementary schools in the US have changed the timing of recess to before lunch. In 2001, less than 5% of elementary schools had recess before lunch. By 2012, more than one-third of schools had changed to this new system. Surveys were conducted to find out more about this change. Here are the results.

It's good to have recess before lunch because:

- Students get hungrier and want to eat.
- Students don't rush meals to play outside after lunch.
- Students are calmer and focus better in the afternoon.
- Less food is wasted.
- Fewer students say they have headaches or stomachaches.
- Fewer students visit the school nurse.

However, there are some challenges to having recess before lunch:

- Students may forget to wash their hands before eating.
- Students may get too hungry as lunch time is later.
- Schools will have to change their timetables.
- Teachers and staff will have to alter their schedules.

This is an interesting idea and more schools need to consider it. As a child, I remember being very hungry before lunch. You might say having lunch later is not practical. However, some say schools can offer a small healthy morning snack. Having food more often is better for students' health, too. What about washing hands? Well, why not make it part of the schedule?

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング）　第３講　解答

第 3 問 A 対策

解答

問 1　④　　　問 2　③

本文の全訳

A　イギリス出身のあなたの英語の先生が，生徒に向けたブログを書いている。彼女はあなたの街で開かれている博覧会についてちょうど書いたところで，あなたはそれに興味を抱いている。

トレイシー・パン

8 月 10 日　月曜日　午後 11 時 58 分

先週末，私はコンベンションセンターで開催されている地球を救え万国博覧会に行ってきた。私たちが家で試せるたくさんの創造的なアイデアがあった。とても多くの人が参加していたのも驚きではない。

家庭用品のリメークに関する展示が特に刺激的だった。いつも捨てているものをどうしたら役に立つ格好いいアイテムに作り直すことができるかを見るのは驚きだった。その外見は，元々の製品とはまったく異なっていた。講習会も素晴らしかった。集会の中には英語で行われたものもあって，私には完璧だった（そして，きみたちにとっても）！　そのうちの一つに参加して，卵パックから宝石箱を作った。私たちは初めに基本の色を選び，それから飾りつけの素材を決定した。使用可能なものを作る自信はなかったが，結果的に素敵なものになった。

もし興味があるなら，その博覧会は，8 月 22 日まで開催されている。もっとも，週末は混雑するから避けるように強くお勧めする。下のカレンダーは，博覧会と講習会の日程を示している。

第３問Ｂ対策

解答

問１　①→②→④→③

問２　①

問３　④

本文の全訳

B　イギリス人であるあなたの友人が，イギリスの犬に関する面白い記事をあなたに見せる。

愛犬家の楽園

あなたのもつ犬の施設に関する考えが，混雑した状態で犬が飼われることが多い場所だとするなら，グリーンフィールズにあるロバート・グレイの犬の保護施設を訪れると，驚くだろう。この雑誌の写真を撮りに，昨年の夏そこに行かないかと誘われた時，私はその機会に飛びついた。とても多くの健康的で幸せそうな犬が自由に野原を走り回っているのを見ることが，どれほど素晴らしかったかを決して忘れないだろう。

私が訪ねた時，およそ70匹の犬がそこで暮らしていた。その時以来，その数字は100を超えるまでに増えた。これらの犬にとって，その施設は，過去の放置された生活とは無縁の安全な場所だ。そこの経営者であるロバート・グレイは2008年にメルチェスターの路上から，ホームレスの犬を引き取り始めたが，当時は犬が街なかで野生化するのが大きな問題となっていた。ロバートは彼の裏庭で施設を始めたが，犬の数は日に日に増え続けて，すぐに20匹に到達した。そこで，2009年の夏に，彼はグリーンフィールズの叔父の農場に，その施設を移した。

私がグリーンフィールズで見たものは，犬にとって楽園のようだけれども，ロバートは，その施設を運営するのに多くの困難に直面してきたと，私に教えてくれた。メルチェスターの本当に最初のころから，犬に食糧や医療を提供する費用が問題となっていた。もう一つの問題は犬のふるまいに関してだ。近隣の農家の中には，犬が自分たちの土地を徘徊して，大きな声で吠えることで，自

分たちの農場の動物を怖がらせかねないことをよく思わない者もいる。もっとも，その犬のほとんどが実際にはとても友好的だが。
犬の数は増え続けて，ロバートは，訪問者が好きな犬を見つけて，それに永住の地を与えてくれることを望んでいる。マットリーという名の１匹のかわいらしい犬が，いたるところで私についてきた。私はとりこになった！　彼を家に引き取るためにまたすぐ来るよと，私はマットリーに約束した。

第３問Ｂ対策　追加問題

解答

問１　①→④→③→②

問２　②

問３　②

本文の全訳

Ｂ　あなたは屋外スポーツを楽しんでおり，登山雑誌で面白い話を見つけた。

スリー・ピーク・チャレンジへの挑戦

この前の９月，10 人の登山家と２人のミニバスの運転手からなる 12 人の私たちのチームが，イギリスの登山家にその難易度の高さでよく知られているスリー・ピークス・チャレンジに参加した。その目標は，スコットランドのベン・ネビス，イングランドのスカフェル・パイク，そしてウェールズのスノードンという各地で最も高い山を，山と山の間のおよそ 10 時間のドライブも含めて，24 時間以内に登ることだ。この準備のために，私たちは数か月に渡って断続的に訓練して，そのルートを注意深く計画した。私たちの挑戦は，ベン・ネビスの麓(ふもと)から始まり，スノードンの麓で終わることになっていた。

私たちは，ある美しい秋の朝，６時に最初の登山を始めた。訓練のおかげで，私たちは３時間もかけずに頂上に到着した。しかし，下りの際に，私は携帯電話を落としたことに気づいた。幸いなことに，チームの助けを得て携帯電話は見つかったが，15 分の遅れを取った。

その日の晩方に，次の目的地のスカフェル・パイクに到達した。ミニバスの中で６時間休んだ後で，私たちはエネルギー満タンで二番目の登山を開始した。

もっとも，暗くなってきたので，私たちはペースを落とさなければならなかった。スカフェル・パイクを登り終えるのに4時間半かかった。またもや，計画より長くかかってしまい，時間切れになりつつあった。しかし道路がすいていたので，最後の登山を始めた時には，ちょうど予定通りだった。それで，私たちは制限時間内にその挑戦を終えられることにより自信を深めた。

残念ながら，最後の登山を始めた直後に，ひどい雨が降り始めて，再びペースを落とさなければならなかった。足元は滑り，前を見るのがとても難しかった。午前4時半に，私たちはもはや24時間以内に終えられないとわかった。それにもかかわらず，私たちは最後の山を登る強い決意をしていた。雨がますます激しくなって，チームの2人は，ミニバスに戻ることに決めた。残りの私たちも，疲弊して，ひどい状態になり，戻る心積もりをしていたが，そのとき空が晴れて，山頂まで本当に近いことが分かった。突然，私たちにはもはや疲れはなかった。タイムトライアルには失敗したけれど，登頂の挑戦には成功した。私たちはそれをやり遂げた。何て気分だったことか！

第３講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，
覚えてください

1	UK	イギリス　イングランド・スコットランド・ウェールズ・北アイルランドで構成される
2	Expo	博覧会
3	no wonder	～は不思議ではない
4	exhibition	展示
5	household item	家庭用品
6	inspiring	刺激的な
7	normally	通常は
8	throw away	捨てる
9	stylish	洗練された
10	nothing like	～にはほど遠い
11	original	元の
12	product	製品
13	workshop	講習会
14	session	集会
15	egg carton	卵のパック
16	material	素材
17	decoration	装飾
18	confidence	自信
19	crowd	集まった大勢の人
20	rescue	保護
21	shelter	避難所
22	crowded	混雑した
23	neglect	無視
24	day by day	日に日に
25	paradise	楽園
26	medical treatment	医療
27	neigbouring	隣の
28	wander	歩き回る
29	bark	吠える
30	frighten	怖がらせる
31	permanent	永久の
32	adorable	かわいらしい
33	approximately	およそ
34	on and off	時々，断続的に
35	summit	頂上
36	fortunately	幸運なことに
37	destination	目的地
38	traffic	交通
39	exhausted	疲弊した
40	miserable	ひどい状態の

第３問Ａ対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Last weekend, I went to the International Save the Planet Expo held at the Convention Centre. There were a lot of creative ideas that we could try at home. No wonder there were so many people taking part.

The exhibition on remaking household items was particularly inspiring. It was amazing to see how things we normally throw away can be remade into useful and stylish items. They looked nothing like the original products. The workshops were excellent, too. Some sessions were in English, which was perfect for me (and for you, too)! I joined one of them and made a jewellery box from an egg carton. We first chose the base colour, and then decided on the materials for decoration. I had no confidence in making something usable, but it turned out lovely.

If you are interested, the Expo is on until 22 August. I strongly suggest that you avoid the weekend crowds, though. The calendar below shows the dates of the Expo and the workshops.

第３問Ｂ対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

A visit to Robert Gray's dog rescue shelter in Greenfields will surprise you if your idea of a dog shelter is a place where dogs are often kept in crowded conditions. When I was asked to visit there last summer to take photographs for this magazine, I jumped at the chance. I will never forget how wonderful it was to see so many healthy, happy dogs running freely across the fields.

At the time of my visit, around 70 dogs were living there. Since then, the number has grown to over 100. For these dogs, the shelter is a safe place away from their past lives of neglect. The owner, Robert Gray, began taking in homeless dogs from the streets of Melchester in 2008, when dogs running wild in the city were a growing problem. Robert started the shelter in his back garden, but the number of dogs kept increasing day by day, quickly reaching 20. So, in the summer of 2009, he moved the shelter to his uncle's farm in Greenfields.

Although what I saw in Greenfields seemed like a paradise for the dogs, Robert told me that he has faced many difficulties in running the shelter. Since the very early days in Melchester, the cost of providing the dogs with food and medical treatment has been a problem. Another issue concerns the behaviour of the dogs. Some neighbouring farmers are unhappy about dogs wandering onto their land and barking loudly, which can frighten their farm animals. Most of the dogs are actually very friendly, though.

The number of dogs continues to grow, and Robert hopes that visitors will find a dog they like and give it a permanent home. One adorable dog named Muttley followed me everywhere. I was in love! I promised Muttley that I would return soon to take him home with me.

第３問Ｂ対策　追加問題　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Last September, a team of 12 of us, 10 climbers and two minibus drivers, participated in the Three Peaks Challenge, which is well known for its difficulty among climbers in Britain. The goal is to climb the highest mountain in Scotland (Ben Nevis), in England (Scafell Pike), and in Wales (Snowdon) within 24 hours, including approximately 10 hours of driving between the mountains. To prepare for this, we trained on and off for several months and planned the route carefully. Our challenge would start at the foot of Ben Nevis and finish at the foot of Snowdon.

We began our first climb at six o'clock on a beautiful autumn morning. Thanks to our training, we reached the summit in under three hours. On the way down, however, I realised I had dropped my phone. Fortunately, I found it with the help of the team, but we lost 15 minutes.

We reached our next destination, Scafell Pike, early that evening. After six hours of rest in the minibus, we started our second climb full of energy. As it got darker, though, we had to slow down. It took four-and-a-half hours to complete Scafell Pike. Again, it took longer than planned, and time was running out. However, because the traffic was light, we were right on schedule when we started our final climb. Now we felt more confident we could complete the challenge within the time limit.

Unfortunately, soon after we started the final climb, it began to rain heavily and we had to slow down again. It was slippery and very difficult to see ahead. At 4.30 am, we realised that we could no longer finish in 24 hours. Nevertheless, we were still determined to climb the final mountain. The rain got heavier and heavier, and two members of the team decided to return to the minibus. Exhausted and miserable, the rest of us were also ready to go back down, but then the sky cleared, and we saw that we were really close to the top of the mountain. Suddenly, we were no longer tired. Even though we weren't successful with the time challenge, we were successful with the climb challenge. We had done it. What a feeling that was!

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語(リーディング)　第４講　解答

解答

問１　③　　問２　③　　問３　②　　問４　①

問５　A　②　B　④

本文の全訳

あなたはアメリカのロビンソン大学の新入生だ。アパートのものを買える場所を調べるために，レンとシンディという二人の学生のブログを読んでいる。

ロビンソン大学の新入生？

2021 年 8 月 4 日午後 4 時 51 分にレンが投稿

大学の準備をしているところ？　家電や電子機器を必要としているけど，あまりお金をかけたくないの？　大学の近くにセカンドハンドと呼ばれる素晴らしいお店がある。そこでは，テレビ，掃除機，電子レンジのような中古品が販売されている。多くの学生が好んでその店でものを売ったり買ったりしているよ。下にあるのが，現在セール中の一部の商品だ。そのほとんどがとても手ごろな値段だが，在庫が限られているので，急いで！

中古品を買うことは，環境に優しい。加えて，セカンドハンドで購入することで，地域の会社を支援することになるだろう。経営者は，実はロビンソン大学の卒業生だ！

ロビンソン大学にようこそ！

2021 年 8 月 5 日午前 11 時 21 分にシンディが投稿

あなたはロビンソン大学でもうすぐ新生活を始める予定？　新生活のために家電や電子機器をいくつか購入する準備をしているかもしれないね。

4 年間ここにいる予定だから，新品を買おう！　私が 1 年生の時は，大学近くの中古品を売っているお店で，家電のすべてを購入した。新品よりも安かったから

ね。でも，その一部は，ほんの一か月で動かなくなって，保証がついていなかった。私はそれらをすぐに買いかえなければならず，あちこちのお店を見て回れなかったので，１つの大きなチェーン店ですべてを購入した。２つ以上の店で値段を前もって比較出来たらよかったわ。

save4unistu.com と呼ばれるウェブサイトは，買い物に行く前に異なるお店の商品の値段を比較するのにとても役立つよ。下の表は，３つの大型店の最も人気の新商品の現在の価格を比較している。

すべての商品が保証付きにできることに注目して。だから，もし何かが動かなくなっても，それを取り換えることは簡単よ。バリューセーバーは，すべての家庭用品の無料の1年間保証を提供している。もし商品が300ドルを超えるなら，保証は4年間延長される。グレートバイは，すべての家庭用品に1年間の保証を提供しており,学生証を持った学生は,上記の表で掲載された値段から10%オフしてもらえる。カットプライスの保証は無料では提供されていない。5年保証には一品に付き10ドル払わなければならない。

売れるのは早い！　待っていたら見逃してしまうよ！

第４問対策　追加問題

解答

問１　③　　問２　④　　問３　②　　問４　①－④　　問５　②

本文の全訳

あなたの家にホームステイするお客さんであるトムのスケジュールを作るために，あなたは家族とトムのメールのやりとりを読んでいます。

やあ，トム

あなたの到着がもうすぐなので，私たちはいくつかの詳細を確認するためにメールを書いています。最初に，あなたは何時にアスカ国際空港に到着しますか？　私たちは到着エリアであなたを歓迎したいと思います。

私たちのところに滞在している間は，食事を一緒に食べることになるでしょう。通常平日は，午前７時 30 分に朝食を食べて，午後７時に夕食を食べます。それであなたは大丈夫でしょうか，それとも別の時間の方が都合がよいでしょうか？

私たちはあなたをアスカに案内したいです。到着の次の日に，正午から午後４時まで，近所でお祭りがあります。神輿と呼ばれる持ち運べる神社を運ぶグループの１つに参加できますよ。お祭りの後，午後８時に，川岸で午後９時まで花火大会があります。

また，一度夜にあなたをレストランに連れていきたいです。添付したのは，私たちが気に入っている場所についての情報です。私たちにはあなたが好きなものがわからないので，どれがあなたの好みにもっとも合いそうか私たちに教えてください。

レストラン	コメント	注意書き
アスカステーキ	肉が大好きな人のための地元のお気に入り	火曜休み
カグララーメン	チキンラーメンで有名	毎日営業
スシホンバン	新鮮でおいしいシーフード	月曜休み
テンプライロハ	とても美味しい！	水曜休み

最後に，プロフィールによると，あなたはサムライのフィギュアを集めていますね。私たちの町のメインストリートである中央通りには，それを販売している店がたくさんあります。食料，衣服，コンピューターゲーム，文房具などを販売しているお

店もあります。そこで素晴らしい時間を過ごせますよ。どうですか？　そこに行きたいですか？
また後でお会いしましょう
あなたのホストファミリーより

次のメールはあなたの家族へのトムの返信です。

親愛なるホストファミリーの方々へ

メールをありがとうございます。日本に行くのが本当に楽しみです。空港まで来なくても大丈夫です。ヒノデ大学が，私たちのためにキャンパスまで送迎を手配してくれています。記念会館で午後７時まで歓迎晩さん会があることになっています。晩さん会の後に，私はその建物の入り口であなたたちを待っています。それでよろしいでしょうか？

フライトの疲れから回復するのに半日は必要だと思いますので，翌日は遅く起きて，午後はゆっくりしたいと思うのですが。夜の花火はわくわくします。

私の語学のクラスは月曜に始まり，朝８時からなので，朝食を 30 分早く食べることは可能ですか？　午後の活動は，午後５時に終わります。午後７時の夕食は完璧だと思います。

コメント付きのレストランリストをありがとうございます。実を言うと，私はシーフードが苦手で，赤身肉も食べません。10 日は午後の活動がないので，その日に外食しませんか？

買い物に関しては，中央通りは，素敵な場所のようですね。そこにいる間，家族に日本のお菓子もいくつか買っていきたいです。私の語学のクラスが終わるのが 12 日の正午なので，その日の午後に買い物に行きませんか？

お会いするのが待ちきれません！
トムより。

第４講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，
覚えてください

1	home appliances	家電製品
2	used goods	中古品
3	vacuum cleaner	掃除機
4	microwave	電子レンジ
5	reasonably	手頃に
6	stock	在庫
7	kettle	やかん
8	purchase	購入する
9	eco-friendly	環境に優しい
10	plus	そのうえ
11	brand-new	新品の
12	warranty	保証
13	replace	取り換える
14	beforehand	前もって
15	current	現在の
16	available	手に入る
17	straightforward	簡単な
18	for free	無料で
19	extend	延長する
20	proof	証拠
21	enrollment	在籍
22	just around the corner	もうすぐ迫っている
23	land	到着する
24	weekday	平日
25	portable	持ち運び可能な
26	fireworks	花火
27	attach	添付する
28	stationery	文房具
29	arrange	手配する
30	transportation	交通手段
31	banquet	晩さん会
32	to tell you the truth	実を言うと

第４問対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Getting ready for college? Do you need some home appliances or electronics, but don't want to spend too much money? There's a great store close to the university called Second Hand. It sells used goods such as televisions, vacuum cleaners, and microwaves. A lot of students like to buy and sell their things at the store. Here are some items that are on sale now. Most of them are priced very reasonably, but stock is limited, so hurry!

Purchasing used goods is eco-friendly. Plus, by buying from Second Hand you'll be supporting a local business. The owner is actually a graduate of Robinson University!

Are you starting at Robinson University soon? You may be preparing to buy some household appliances or electronics for your new life.

You're going to be here for four years, so buy your goods new! In my first year, I bought all of my appliances at a shop selling used goods near the university because they were cheaper than brand-new ones. However, some of them stopped working after just one month, and they did not have warranties. I had to replace them quickly and could not shop around, so I just bought everything from one big chain store. I wish I had been able to compare the prices at two or more shops beforehand.

The website called save4unistu.com is very useful for comparing the prices of items from different stores before you go shopping. The following table compares current prices for the most popular new items from three big stores.

Note that warranties are available for all items. So, if anything stops working, replacing it will be straightforward. Value Saver provides one-year warranties on all household goods for free. If the item is over $300, the warranty is extended by four years. Great Buy provides one-year warranties on all household goods, and students with proof of enrollment at a school get 10% off the prices listed on the table above. Warranties at Cut Price are not provided for free. You have to pay $10 per item for a five-year warranty.

Things go fast! Don't wait or you'll miss out!

第４問対策　追加問題　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Hi Tom,

Your arrival is just around the corner, so we are writing to check some details. First, what time will you land at Asuka International Airport? We'd like to meet you in the arrivals area.

While you are staying with us, we'll eat meals together. We usually have breakfast at 7:30 a.m. and dinner at 7 p.m. on weekdays. Do you think that will work, or would another time suit you better?

We would like to show you around Asuka. There will be a neighborhood festival on the day after you arrive from noon to 4 p.m. You can join one of the groups carrying a portable shrine, called a *mikoshi*. After the festival, at 8 p.m., there will be a fireworks display by the river until 9 p.m.

Also, we would like to take you to a restaurant one evening. Attached is some information about our favorite places. As we don't know what you like, please tell us which looks best to you.

Finally, according to your profile, you collect samurai figures. Chuo Dori, the main street in our town, has many shops that sell them. There are also shops selling food, clothes, computer games, stationery, etc. You can have a great time there. What do you think? Would you like to go there?

See you soon,
Your Host Family

Dear Host Family,

Thank you for your email. I'm really looking forward to my visit to Japan. You don't have to come to the airport. Hinode University is arranging transportation for us to the campus. There will be a welcome banquet till 7 p.m. in Memorial Hall. After the banquet, I will wait for you at the entrance to the building. Would that be all right?

I think I need half a day to recover from the flight, so I might like to get up late and just relax in the afternoon the next day. The fireworks at night sound exciting.

Starting Monday, my language lessons are from 8 a.m., so could we eat breakfast 30 minutes earlier? My afternoon activities finish at 5 p.m. Dinner at 7 p.m. would be perfect.

Thank you for the list of restaurants with comments. To tell you the truth, I'm not fond of seafood, and I don't eat red meat. I have no afternoon activities on the 10th, so could we go out to eat on that day?

As for shopping, Chuo Dori sounds like a great place. While we're there I'd like to buy some Japanese snacks for my family, too. Since my language classes finish at noon on the 12th, could we go shopping on that afternoon?

Can't wait to meet you!
Tom

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング）　第５講　解答

解答

問１　④

問２　②

問３　②－⑤－①－④

問４　④

問５　②－④

本文の全訳

あなたは，国際サマープログラムに参加する奨学金に申し込もうとしている。申請過程の一部として，別の国出身の有名人についてプレゼンテーションをする必要がある。下の記事に基づいて，プレゼンテーションのスライドを完成させなさい。

87 年の生涯で，波の上でも下でも，ジャック・クストーは多くの偉業を成し遂げた。彼はフランス海軍の将校で，探検家で，環境学者で，映画製作者で，科学者で，作家で，あらゆる種類の水中生物を研究した研究者だった。

1910 年にフランスで生まれて，彼はパリの学校に行き，それから 1930 年にフランスの海軍学校に入学した。1933 年に卒業してから，彼はパイロットになる訓練をしていたとき，自動車事故に巻き込まれて，ひどい怪我を負った。このことで，彼はパイロットのキャリアを断念することになった。怪我からの回復に役立つように，クストーは地中海で泳ぎ始めて，そのことが彼の水中生活への興味をかきたてることになった。およそこの時期に，彼は最初の水中調査を行った。クストーは 1949 年まで海軍に在籍していたが，彼はもはやパイロットになるという夢を追うことはできなくなった。

1940 年代に，クストーは同じ村に住んでいたマルセル・イシャクと仲良くなった。二人とも，未知で到達困難な場所を探索したいという願望を分かち合っていた。イシャクにとって，これは山の頂上で，クストーにとって，それは海中の神秘の世界だった。1943 年に，この二人の隣人は，フランス初の水中ドキュメンタリーで賞をとり，広く認識されるようになった。

彼らのドキュメンタリーである『18 Meters Deep』は，呼吸装置なしで，前年に撮影されていた。彼らはこの成功の後，続けて，アクアラングとして知られているまさに最初の水中での呼吸装置の一つを使って，『Shipwrecks』という別の映画を作った。

『Shipwrecks』を撮影している間，クストーは自分が水中で息ができる時間に満足せず，その設計に改良を加えた。彼が改良した機械のおかげで，彼は1948年にMahdiaというローマの難破船を探索することができた。

クストーは，早くも最初に泳ぎ方を身に付けた４歳の時から，いつも海を観察していた。1953年に出版された『The Silent World』という本の中で，彼はイルカの集団が彼のボートについてくる様子を描いている。彼は長い間，イルカがエコロケーション（音波で航海すること）を使っているのではないかと思っていたので，ある実験をしてみることにした。彼の水中マップによると最善とはいえない進路をボートがたどるように，数度方角を変えた。イルカたちは数分間後をついてきたが，その後にもともとの進路へと戻った。これを見てクストーは，イルカの能力に関する彼の予測に確信を持ったが，人間がエコロケーションを使い始めたのはそれよりかなり後のことだった。

生涯を通じて，クストーの業績は国際的に認識され続けるだろう。彼には，カメラで海面の下に広がる世界の美しさをとらえる力があった。そして彼はその画像を，多くの出版物を通して一般の人と共有していった。この成果により，1961年，「ナショナルジオグラフィック」から，彼は特別金メダルを授与された。後に，環境活動に対する彼の生涯の情熱は，海洋と水中生命体を保護する必要性を人々に教えるのに役立つであろう。この成果により，彼は1977年に国連国際環境賞で表彰された。

ジャック・クストーの生涯は，作家，映画製作者，そしてミュージシャンにすらインスピレーションを与えてきた。2010年に，ブラッド・マトスンが『ジャック・クストー：海の王者』を出版した。これに続いて，2016年に『The Odyssey』という映画が公開されたが，それは彼がCalypsoという調査船の船長だった時代を描いたものだ。クストーがキャリアのピークにあった時，アメリカのミュージシャンであるジョン・デンバーは，Windsongというアルバムの中の１曲のタイトルに，その調査船の名前を使った。

クストー自身は，50を超える書籍，120を超えるテレビのドキュメンタリーを制作した。彼の最初のドキュメンタリーシリーズである「The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau」は，10年間続いた。彼の提示手法のおかげで，これらの番組はとても人気を博して，二番目のドキュメンタリーシリーズである「The Cousteau Odyssey」は，さらに５年間放送された。ジャック・クストーの生涯と活動のおかげで，私たちは波の下で起こっていることをより理解できるようになっている。

第５講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，
覚えてください

1	apply for	〜に申し込む
2	scholarship	奨学金
3	attend	参加する
4	application process	申請過程
5	article	記事
6	officer	将校
7	navy	海軍
8	academy	高等教育機関
9	be involved in	〜に巻き込まれる
10	badly	ひどく
11	the Mediterranean	地中海
12	peak	頂上
13	documentary	ドキュメンタリー
14	breathing equipment	呼吸装置
15	device	装置
16	wreck	難破船
17	suspect that	〜ではないかと思う
18	dolphin	イルカ
19	direction	方向
20	prediction	予言
21	throughout	〜を通じてずっと
22	capture	とらえる
23	be awarded	〜を授与される
24	aquatic	水中の
25	be honored	栄誉を称えられる
26	inspire	インスピレーションを与える
27	be followed by	〜が後に続く
28	be aired	放送される

第５講　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

During his 87 years of life, both above and below the waves, Jacques Cousteau did many great things. He was an officer in the French navy, an explorer, an environmentalist, a filmmaker, a scientist, an author, and a researcher who studied all forms of underwater life.

Born in France in 1910, he went to school in Paris and then entered the French naval academy in 1930. After graduating in 1933, he was training to become a pilot, when he was involved in a car accident and was badly injured. This put an end to his flying career. To help recover from his injuries, Cousteau began swimming in the Mediterranean, which increased his interest in life underwater. Around this time, he carried out his first underwater research. Cousteau remained in the navy until 1949, even though he could no longer follow his dream of becoming a pilot.

In the 1940s, Cousteau became friends with Marcel Ichac, who lived in the same village. Both men shared a desire to explore unknown and difficult-to-reach places. For Ichac this was mountain peaks, and for Cousteau it was the mysterious world under the sea. In 1943, these two neighbors became widely recognized when they won a prize for the first French underwater documentary.

Their documentary, *18 Meters Deep*, had been filmed the previous year without breathing equipment. After their success they went on to make another film, *Shipwrecks*, using one of the very first underwater breathing devices, known as the Aqua-Lung. While filming *Shipwrecks,* Cousteau was not satisfied with how long he could breathe underwater, and made improvements to its design. His improved equipment enabled him to explore the wreck of the Roman ship, *the Mahdia*, in 1948.

Cousteau was always watching the ocean, even from age four when he first learned how to swim. In his book, *The Silent World*, published in 1953, he describes a group of dolphins following his boat. He had long suspected that dolphins used echolocation (navigating with sound waves), so he decided to try an experiment. Cousteau changed direction by a few degrees so that the boat wasn't following the best course, according to his underwater maps. The dolphins followed for a few minutes, but then changed back to their original

course. Seeing this, Cousteau confirmed his prediction about their ability, even though human use of echolocation was still relatively new.

Throughout his life, Cousteau's work would continue to be recognized internationally. He had the ability to capture the beauty of the world below the surface of the ocean with cameras, and he shared the images with ordinary people through his many publications. For this he was awarded the Special Gold Medal by *National Geographic* in 1961. Later, his lifelong passion for environmental work would help educate people on the necessity of protecting the ocean and aquatic life. For this he was honored in 1977 with the United Nations International Environment Prize.

Jacques Cousteau's life has inspired writers, filmmakers, and even musicians. In 2010, Brad Matsen published, *Jacques Cousteau: The Sea King*. This was followed by the film *The Odyssey* in 2016, which shows his time as the captain of the research boat *Calypso*. When Cousteau was at the peak of his career, the American musician John Denver used the research boat as the title for a piece on his album *Windsong*.

Cousteau himself produced more than 50 books and 120 television documentaries. His first documentary series, *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*, ran for ten years. His style of presentation made these programs very popular, and a second documentary series, *The Cousteau Odyssey*, was aired for another five years. Thanks to the life and work of Jacques Cousteau, we have a better understanding of what is going on under the waves.

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング） 第６講　解答

A

解答

問１ ③　　問２ ③　　問３ ①　　問４ ⑥ ③

本文の全訳

A　あなたの研究グループは,「１日の時間がどのように人に影響を与えるか」を学んでいる最中だ。あなたは，共有したい記事を見つけた。次の会議に向けて，要約メモを完成させなさい。

あなたにとって１日はいつ始まるのか？

「あなたは朝型の人ですか？」と尋ねられると,「いいえ，夜のフクロウ（夜型）です」と答える人がいる。そのような人は，夜に集中して創作活動ができるものだ。時計の反対側では，有名なことわざが主張する。「早起きは三文の徳」は，早く起きることが食料を手に入れたり，賞を獲得したり，目標に到達できる方法であるという意味だ。ヒバリは朝にさえずる鳥なので，夜型人間（フクロウ）の反対の早起きをする鳥が朝型人間（ヒバリ）だ。日中活発な生き物は,「昼行性」で，夜に出没する生き物は「夜行性」だ。

しかし，もう１つのことわざがこう述べる。「早寝早起きは，人を健康的に，裕福に，賢くする」と。朝型人間はベッドから跳ね起きて，たくさん朝食を食べて，朝を歓迎するかもしれないが，夜型人間は目覚ましのスヌーズボタンを押して，ギリギリで準備をして，たいていは朝食を食べない。彼らは食事の回数がより少ないかもしれないが，食べるのは１日の遅い時間だ。食後に運動しないと体重が増える可能性がある。おそらく，朝型人間はより健康的だ。夜型人間は，朝型人間のスケジュールで仕事や勉強をしなければならない。ほとんどの学校は午後４時までに終わるので，若い朝型人間は特定の作業をより上手にこなすかもしれない。日中早くに行われる仕事の取引は，一部の朝型人間をより裕福にするかもしれない。

なぜある人は朝型に，ある人は夜型になるのだろうか。ある理論は，朝型，夜型の好みは生まれた時間と関係していることを示唆している。2010 年に，クリーブランド州立大学の研究者たちが，人の体内時計が生まれた瞬間に始まるだけではなく，夜に生まれた人は，日中行動することが生涯困難になるかもし

れないという証拠を発見した。通常は，彼らの世界の経験は，暗闇から始まる。従来型の学習時間やオフィスワークが日中行われるので，私たちは，１日は朝に始まるものと思い込んでいる。眠っている人は，列の先頭に並ばないので，機会を逸するかもしれない。

皆が朝に１日が始まるシステムに従うのか？　およそ6000年の歴史を持つ宗教集団のユダヤ人は，１日は日没から次の日没まで，すなわち晩から晩までで計測されると信じている。キリスト教の信者は，クリスマスイブの中にこの伝統を受け継いでいる。中国人は，年数を記すだけではなく，１日の２時間ごとの刻を区切るためにも，十二支を使う。子の刻，つまり，第一の刻は，午後11時から午前１時までになる。中国の文化も，夜に１日が始まる。すなわち，古代の慣習は，夜型人間の時間の考え方を支持しているのだ。

研究によると，夜型人間は，より頭がよく，より創造的だ。だから，ひょっとすると朝型人間が常により賢いとは限らない！　すなわち，朝型人間は「健康」や時には「裕福さ」で勝利しても，「賢さ」では負けるかもしれない。初期の報告書では，リチャード・ D・ロバーツとパトリック・ C・キロネンは，夜型人間はより知能が高い傾向があると述べている。その後，ロバーツが共著者の１人となった，フランシス・プレッケルによる包括的な研究は，同じ結論に達した。もっとも，それは夜型人間にとっては，必ずしもよい知らせばかりではない。学業が困難になる可能性があるだけではなく，夜型の人間は，昼間の職業の機会を逸するかもしれないし，朝型人間が寝ている間に夜遊びをして，「夜型生活」の悪習慣を楽しむ可能性がより高い。夜型生活はお金がかかる傾向にある。バルセロナ大学の研究によると，朝型人間は正確で，完璧を目指し，ほとんどストレスを感じないことが示されている。夜型人間は，新しい冒険や刺激的な余暇の活動を求めるが，彼らがくつろぐのに苦労するのはよくあることだ。

人は変われるのか？　結果がすべて出ているわけではないが，成人若年層を対象とした研究によると，そうではないようで，変化しにくいのだ。それで，若者が成長して，より多くの自由を手にするにつれて，結局その朝型，あるいは夜型の性質に戻って来る。しかし，この分類が皆に当てはまるわけではないかもしれないという懸念が生じる。生まれた時間が指示する可能性があるだけでなく，Nature Communicationsで公表された報告によると，DNAが私たちの時間に関する習慣にも影響を与えるかもしれない。他の研究は，加齢や病気が原因で一部の人に起こる変化に焦点を当てている。この領域の新しい研究は絶えず登場している。ロシアの大学生の研究によると，６つのタイプがあるとのことなので，ヒバリやフクロウが周りにいる唯一の鳥というわけではないかもしれない！

B

解答

問１　②　　問２　45　②　46　①　　問３　③−④

本文の全訳

B　あなたは，「環境を守るために私たちが知るべきこと」というテーマの，科学のプレゼンテーション・コンテストに向けてポスターを準備している学生グループにいる。ポスターを作るために，次の文章を使用しているところだ。

プラスチックの再利用
—あなたが知る必要のあること—

世界は様々な種類のプラスチックでいっぱいだ。周りを見渡せば，あなたは何十個ものプラスチック製品を目にするだろう。よく見ると，その製品についているリサイクルマークに気付くだろう。日本では，下の図１の最初のマークは見たことがあるかもしれないが，アメリカやヨーロッパでは，もっと細かい分類をしている。これらのリサイクルマークは，追跡する矢印の三角形のように見えたり，あるいは内側に1〜7の数字がある単純な三角形のように見えたりすることもある。このシステムは，アメリカのプラスチック産業協会によって1988年に始められたが，2008年以来国際標準化機構であるASTM（米国材料試験協会）インターナショナルによって，管理されてきた。リサイクルマークは，使用されているプラスチックの化学成分やその再利用の可能性に関する重要なデータを提供している。しかし，ある物体のプラスチックのリサイクルマークは，常にその製品が再利用できることを意味しているわけではない。それは，その製品がどんな種類のプラスチックからできているかと，再利用できるかもしれないことを示しているだけである。

それでは，これらの数字は何を意味するのか。一つのグループ（数字の2，4，5）は，人体に安全と考えられているが，残りのグループ（数字の1，3，6，7）は一定の状況下では問題になる可能性がある。より安全なグループを最初に見てみよう。

高濃度ポリエチレンは，リサイクルタイプ２のプラスチックで，一般的にHDPEと呼ばれている。それは毒性がなく，心臓の弁や人工関節用に人体に使

うことができる。それは強くて，マイナス 40 度の低温からから 100 度の高温まで使用できる。HDPE は，無害で再利用できるし，ビールのボトルケース，ミルク容器，椅子，おもちゃにも適している。タイプ 2 の製品は数回再利用できる。タイプ 4 の製品は低濃度ポリエチレン（LDPE）で出来ている。それらは使用するには安全で柔軟性がある。LDPE は，絞り出せるボトルやパンの包みに使用されている。現在，タイプ 4 のプラスチックはごくわずかしか再利用されていない。ポリプロピレン（PP）は，タイプ 5 の素材だが，世界で二番目に広く生産されているプラスチックだ。それは軽く，伸縮性がなく，衝撃，熱，冷凍に抵抗力がある。それは，家具，食品の容器，そしてオーストラリアドルのようなポリマー紙幣に適している。タイプ 5 の 3% しか再利用されていない。

さて，二番目のグループを見てみよう。タイプ 1，3，6 と 7 だ。これらは含まれている化学物質や再利用が難しいことから，より困難になる。リサイクルタイプ 1 のプラスチックは，一般的に PETE（ポリエチレン テレフタレート）として知られており，主に食品や飲み物の容器に使われる。PETE の容器，あるいは日本でよくされる表記によると PET は，しっかりと洗うのが難しいので，一度しか使うべきではない。また，一部の容器が柔らかくなり，変形することがあるので，70 度以上に加熱すべきではない。汚染されていない PETE は再利用しやすく，新しい容器，衣服，カーペットに作り変えることができるが，もし PETE が塩化ポリビニル（PVC）で汚染されているなら，再利用できない可能性がある。タイプ 3 の PVC は，既知の物質の中で最も再利用しにくいプラスチックの一つとみなされている。処理は専門家だけが行うべきであり，家の中や庭で火をつけてはならない。タイプ 3 のプラスチックは，シャワーカーテンやパイプ，フローリングで目にする。タイプ 6 のポリスチレン（PS），すなわち発泡スチロールと呼ばれることの多いものは，再利用が難しく，簡単に着火する。しかし，それは安価に作れ，軽量だ。使い捨ての飲料カップ，カップ麺の容器，他の食品の包装に使われている。タイプ 7 のプラスチック（アクリル，ナイロン，そしてポリカーボネート）は，再利用が難しい。タイプ 7 のプラスチックは，座席やダッシュボード，バンパーのような車両部品の製造に使用されることが多い。

現在，プラスチックのおよそ 20% しか再利用されず，およそ 55% が最終的に埋立地に行き着く。それゆえ，プラスチックの異なる種類に関して知っておけば，廃棄物を減らし，環境への関心を高めるのに役立つだろう。

第６講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，
覚えてください

1	summary	要約
2	owl	フクロウ，夜型の人間
3	concentrate	集中する
4	proverb	ことわざ
5	claim	主張する
6	lark	ヒバリ，朝型の人間
7	opposite	反対
8	creature	生き物
9	diurnal	昼行性
10	emerge	現れる
11	nocturnal	夜行性
12	snooze button	目覚まし時計のスヌーズボタン
13	at the last minute	土壇場で
14	preference	好み
15	have to do with	～と関係がある
16	evidence	証拠
17	assume	思い込む
18	approximately	およそ
19	Jewish	ユダヤ教の，ユダヤ人の
20	sundown	日没
21	mark	記す
22	separate	分ける
23	smart	頭がよい
24	that is to say	すなわち
25	intelligent	知的な
26	comprehensive	包括的な
27	co-author	共著者
28	conclusion	結論
29	precise	正確な
30	have trouble doing	～するのに苦労する
31	hard-wired	固有で変化しにくい
32	end up doing	最終的に～する
33	categorization	分類
34	indication	指示

35	theme	テーマ
36	passage	文章
37	be full of	～でいっぱいだ
38	classification	分類
39	triangle	三角形
40	chase	追跡する
41	administer	管理する
42	chemical	化学の
43	composition	構成
44	object	物体
45	problematic	問題になる
46	density	密度
47	toxic	有害な
48	valve	(心臓の) 弁
49	artificial joint	人工関節
50	temperature	温度
51	flexible	柔軟な
52	currently	現在
53	resistance	耐性
54	freezing	凍結
55	container	容器
56	banknote	紙幣
57	beverage	飲み物
58	thoroughly	完全に
59	soften	柔らかくなる
60	contaminate	汚染する
61	dispose of	処理する
62	vehicle	車両
63	bumper	バンパー
64	end up	最終的に～になる
65	landfill	埋立地
66	contribute to	～に貢献する

第６問Ａ対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

When Does the Day Begin for You?

When asked “Are you a morning person?” some reply “No, I’m a night owl.” Such people can concentrate and create at night. At the other end of the clock, a well-known proverb claims: “The early bird catches the worm,” which means that waking early is the way to get food, win prizes, and reach goals. The lark is a morning singer, so early birds, the opposite of *owls*, are *larks*. Creatures active during the day are “diurnal” and those emerging at night are “nocturnal.”

Yet another proverb states: “Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.” *Larks* may jump out of bed and welcome the morning with a big breakfast, while *owls* hit the snooze button, getting ready at the last minute, usually without breakfast. They may have fewer meals, but they eat late in the day. Not exercising after meals can cause weight gain. Perhaps *larks* are healthier. *Owls* must work or learn on the *lark* schedule. Most schooling occurs before 4:00 p.m., so young *larks* may perform certain tasks better. Business deals made early in the day may make some *larks* wealthier.

What makes one person a *lark* and another an *owl*? One theory suggests preference for day or night has to do with time of birth. In 2010, Cleveland State University researchers found evidence that not only does a person’s internal clock start at the moment of birth, but that those born at night might have lifelong challenges performing during daytime hours. Usually, their world experience begins with darkness. Since traditional study time and office work happen in daylight, we assume that day begins in the morning. People asleep are not first in line, and might miss chances.

Does everyone follow the system of beginning days in the morning? The Jewish people, an approximately 6,000-year-old religious group, believe a day is measured from sundown until the following sundown — from eve to eve. Christians continue this tradition with Christmas Eve. The Chinese use their system of 12 animals not only to mark years, but to separate each two-hour period of the day. The hour of the rat, the first period, is from 11:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. Chinese culture also begins the day at night. In other words, ancient customs support how *owls* view time.

Research indicates *owls* are smarter and more creative. So, perhaps *larks* are not always wiser! That is to say, *larks* win “healthy” and sometimes “wealthy,” but they may lose “wise.” In an early report, Richard D. Roberts and Patrick

C. Kyllonen state that *owls* tend to be more intelligent. A later, comprehensive study by Franzis Preckel, for which Roberts was one of the co-authors, came to the same conclusion. It is not all good news for *owls*, though. Not only can schoolwork be a challenge, but they may miss daytime career opportunities and are more likely to enjoy the bad habits of "nightlife," playing at night while *larks* sleep. Nightlife tends to be expensive. A University of Barcelona study suggests *larks* are precise, seek perfection, and feel little stress. *Owls* seek new adventures and exciting leisure activities, yet they often have trouble relaxing.

Can people change? While the results are not all in, studies of young adults seem to say no, we are hard-wired. So, as young people grow and acquire more freedom, they end up returning to their *lark* or *owl* nature. However, concerns arise that this categorization may not fit everyone. In addition to time of birth possibly being an indication, a report published in *Nature Communications* suggests that DNA may also affect our habits concerning time. Other works focus on changes occurring in some people due to aging or illness. New research in this area appears all the time. A study of university students in Russia suggests that there are six types, so *owls* and *larks* may not be the only birds around!

第６問 B 対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Recycling Plastic
—What You Need to Know—

The world is full of various types of plastic. Look around, and you will see dozens of plastic items. Look closer and you will notice a recycling symbol on them. In Japan, you might have seen the first symbol in Figure 1 below, but the United States and Europe have a more detailed classification. These recycling symbols look like a triangle of chasing pointers, or sometimes a simple triangle with a number from one to seven inside. This system was started in 1988 by the Society of the Plastics Industry in the US, but since 2008 it has been administered by an international standards organization, ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) International. Recycling symbols provide important data about the chemical composition of plastic used and its recyclability. However, a plastic recycling symbol on an object does not always mean that the item can be recycled. It only shows what type of plastic it is made from and that it might be recyclable.

So, what do these numbers mean? One group (numbers 2, 4, and 5) is considered to be safe for the human body, while the other group (numbers 1, 3, 6, and 7) could be problematic in certain circumstances. Let us look at the safer group first.

High-density Polyethylene is a recycle-type 2 plastic and is commonly called HDPE. It is non-toxic and can be used in the human body for heart valves and artificial joints. It is strong and can be used at temperatures as low as -40℃ and as high as 100℃ . HDPE can be reused without any harm and is also suitable for beer-bottle cases, milk jugs, chairs, and toys. Type 2 products can be recycled several times. Type 4 products are made from Low-density Polyethylene (LDPE). They are safe to use and are flexible. LDPE is used for squeezable bottles, and bread wrapping. Currently, very little Type 4 plastic is recycled. Polypropylene (PP), a Type 5 material, is the second-most widely produced plastic in the world. It is light, non-stretching, and has a high resistance to impact, heat, and freezing. It is suitable for furniture, food containers, and polymer banknotes such as the Australian dollar. Only 3% of Type 5 is recycled.

Now let us look at the second group, Types 1, 3, 6, and 7. These are more challenging because of the chemicals they contain or the difficulty in recycling them. Recycle-type 1 plastic is commonly known as PETE (Polyethylene Terephthalate), and is used mainly in food and beverage containers. PETE containers — or PET as it is often written in Japan — should only be used once as they are difficult to clean thoroughly. Also, they should not be heated above 70℃ as this can cause some containers to soften and change shape. Uncontaminated PETE is easy to recycle and can be made into new containers, clothes, or carpets, but if PETE is contaminated with Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), it can make it unrecyclable. PVC, Type 3, is thought to be one of the least recyclable plastics known. It should only be disposed of by professionals and never set fire to at home or in the garden. Type 3 plastic is found in shower curtains, pipes, and flooring. Type 6, Polystyrene (PS) or Styrofoam as it is often called, is hard to recycle and catches fire easily. However, it is cheap to produce and lightweight. It is used for disposable drinking cups, instant noodle containers, and other food packaging. Type 7 plastics (acrylics, nylons, and polycarbonates) are difficult to recycle. Type 7 plastics are often used in the manufacture of vehicle parts such as seats, dashboards, and bumpers.

Currently, only about 20% of plastic is recycled, and approximately 55% ends up in a landfill. Therefore, knowledge about different types of plastic could help reduce waste and contribute to an increased awareness of the environment.

補　　　　講

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング）

この講座は，共通テストの英語（リーディング）で高得点を取ることを狙いとした講座となっております。このテキストは，2021 年度に実際に出題された共通テストの問題で構成されています。

まずは，授業を受ける前に予習をしてください。問題を解くことはもちろん，構文把握をしながら，わからない単語は辞書で意味を調べておきましょう。

授業では，問題を解く視点，語彙力や構文力，論理力などの英語力を向上させる視点を伝授していきます。特に，共通テストの英語でキーワードとなるのは，パラフレーズ（＝言い換え）です。

問題文上の英語が，選択肢でたくみに言い換えられているパラフレーズに気付くことこそ，共通テストの英語（リーディング）で高得点を取る秘訣です。

最後に，皆さんの予習と復習とが合わさって，初めてこの講座が完成することをお忘れなく。皆さんの能動的な英語学習を期待しています。

肘井　学

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はじめに　授業の受け方と英語の勉強法

一，予習について

＊授業で扱う文は，解法や読み方を学ぶためだけのものではなくて，そこに出て来た単語・熟語・構文全てを学び取るもの。その文章で出てきた単語・熟語・構文は，必ず他の文にも出てくるものです！！

① 問題を解く (**1 講につき 30 分〜1 時間**)
② 全文構文を把握しながら，意味を取っていく
③ 分からない単語の意味を辞書で調べて，テキストに書き込む。授業は単語の意味あわせではないので，このことだけはしっかり予習段階でやってくるようにお願いします。辞書を自分の手で引けば引くほど，単語の意味が定着しやすくなります。
④ 前置詞の作るかたまりを特定する
⑤ 接続詞のつないでいるものを特定する (and, but, or)
⑥ 代名詞・指示語が何を指すか特定する (it, they, them, this)
⑦ 関係詞節の範囲を特定する
⑧ 不定詞の三用法を特定する
⑨ 分詞の名詞修飾を特定する

④〜⑨は，授業内で毎回指摘するので，予習時にやっておいて，授業は自分の精度の確認にしてください。

二，講義について

①　第 1 講〜 6 講へと進むにつれて，難易度が上がってきます。予習の段階ですべてわかる必要はありません。講義を聞いて，解答と照らし合わせた復習時に理解できていれば問題ありません。

②　授業中は**全訳を書き写すことに専念することはおやめください。**全訳は解答に全てありますので，授業後に照らし合わせて確認してください。授業中は，徹底して理解することに努めていただいて，訳の方法を暗記するのではなくて，訳の方法を理解することが未知の英文にも役立ちます。

③　授業中眠くなる時があるのは, 私もいたいほどわかります。ただし, こらえること。講義動画は，15 分前後で一本にあえて区切ってあります。

三，復習について

毎年毎年，奇跡的な合格を果たしている生徒達に伝授している秘伝です。何万人も生徒を教えてきて，これ以上に成績を上げる方法は，いまだ思い付きません。といっても，急に奇跡が起こるようなそんなおいしい話なんてなくて，僕が練りに練り上げたその方法は，毎日毎日，ひたすら地道な作業を繰り返していくだけです。一つの文章に対する密度を上げる，それが遠回りに見えて，最も合格に近い道であることは，今までの僕の生徒達が証明してくれています。

復習その一，本文全体の構文把握

授業中に入れたスラッシュや括弧を利用して, 全訳と照らし合わせて, SV はどれか, どこからどこまでが 1 つの意味の固まりで，どこがどこに修飾しているか確認して，意味を取っていく。

復習その二，知らない単語を，全て覚える

解答の各講の最後にある重要語彙リストを利用して,

①　日本語とセットで，英語／日本語の順に，**三回書いて覚える**

②　日本語とセットで，英語／日本語の順に，**十回唱えて覚える**

⇒ 二, 三回繰り返しただけで覚えられない，暗記が苦手と嘆かないこと！ 暗記に必要なのは，繰り返すこと，英語のできる子達は，人より多く繰り返しているだけです！！

復習その三，文章を 10 回 (長い文章は 5 回) 音読する

音読の具体的な方法と効果を説明します。

①　解答の各講の最後にある音読用白文で，一回読むごとに右上の数字に一つ斜線を入れていく。

②　音声に合わせて，自分なりの発音でよいから，一文目を発声する (自習室では, 自分だけに聞こえる程度の声で)。

(参考) He could not explain the reason for his instinctive avoidance of them.

(ヒークゥドノットイクスプレインザリーズン・フォーヒズインスティンクティブアヴォイダンスオブゼム)

③　次に，構文を追いながら，意味を頭で考える。
　彼は，自分が本能的に彼等を避ける理由を説明できなかった。

④　この手順で，最後まで読む。数字の１に斜線を入れて，十回繰り返す。

　効果としては，まず**単語を生きた状態で学べること**。単語一つを覚えるのも重要ですが，それだけだと死んだ単語。文章中で出てきても，意味が思い出せない，何だか意味が取れないと思ったことありますよね。

　次に，**正確な構文力が付くこと**。構文の処理を十回も繰り返せば嫌でも得意になります。最後に，実はこの方法論こそが，皆さんが求める**速読への最大の近道**なんです！！　一回目に読んだときの大変さ，遅さ，それは単語の記憶があいまいなせいで，構文を取るのが遅くて不正確なせいで，読むのが遅いんです！！

　十回目に読んだ時のスピードと比較してみてください。十回目はなんと，速く読めることでしょうか。それは，単語の意味が正確に出てきて，構文をすばやく取れる，それが速読の真の正体なんです！！　英語を英語のまま理解できるという状態に達するのは，音読を徹底して繰り返した時に起きる現象なんです。

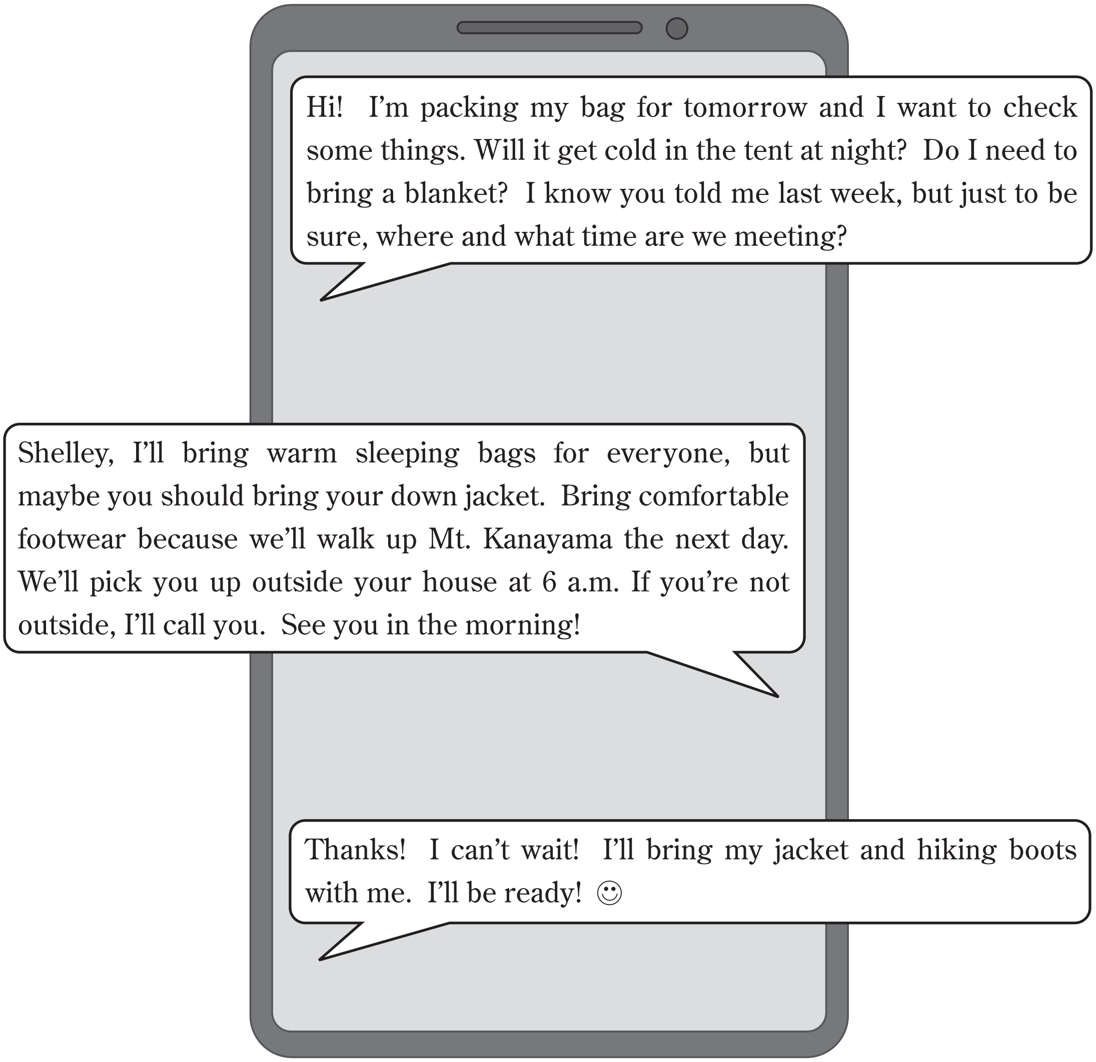
　単語個の力と，文章の中で覚えた生きた単語力，その相乗効果こそが，最高に英語が得意になる秘訣なんです！！

　あとは，これを一日一文，一週間で５文やってみてください。早い人で三ヶ月で見違えるような効果が生まれてきます。僕の英語の授業を完成させるかどうかは，みなさんの復習次第です。

第１講　第１問徹底対策

第１問Ａ対策

A You have invited your friend Shelley to join you on your family's overnight camping trip. She has sent a text message to your mobile phone asking some questions.



問１　Shelley asks you if she needs to bring ［　　］.

① a blanket
② a jacket
③ sleeping bags
④ walking shoes

問２　You expect Shelley to ［　　］ tomorrow morning.

① call you as soon as she is ready
② come to see you at the campsite
③ pick you up in front of your house
④ wait for you outside her house

ポイント【1】語彙力の強化

Q. a sleeping bag の sleeping の品詞は？

① 現在分詞　　　　② 動名詞

● doing の特殊用法

doing が修飾する名詞の【　　　　　　　】を表す場合，【　　　　　　】

· **a sleeping bag** ＝【　　　　　　　　　　　　　　】＝ 寝袋

· **a dining room** ＝【　　　　　　　　　　　　　　】＝ 食堂

· **a smoking room** ＝【　　　　　　　　　　　　　　】＝ 喫煙室

● 上位語のパラフレーズ

(1)　art, music, literature ＜（　　　　　　　　　　）

(2)　milk, coffee, apple juice ＜（　　　　　　　　　　）

(3)　car, truck, cart ＜（　　　　　　　　　　）

(4)　school, hospital, station ＜（　　　　　　　　　　）

(5)　piano, guitar, violin ＜（　　　　　　　　　　）

(6)　shoes, boots, sandals ＜（　　　　　　　　　　）

● 多義語の pick up ⇒ 核は【　　　　　】

①　物が対象 ＝【　　　　　　】

②　人が対象 ＝【　　　　　　】

③　技術が対象 ＝【　　　　　　】

NOTE

第１問Ｂ対策

B You have received a flyer for an English speech contest from your teacher, and you want to apply.

The 7th Youth Leader Speech Contest

The Youth Leader Society will hold its annual speech contest. Our goal is to help young Japanese people develop communication and leadership skills.

This year's competition has three stages. Our judges will select the winners of each stage. To take part in the Grand Final, you must successfully pass all three stages.

The Grand Final

Place: Centennial Hall
Date: January 8, 2022
Topic: ***Today's youth, Tomorrow's Leaders***

GRAND PRIZE
The winner can attend ***The Leadership Workshop*** in Wellington, New Zealand in March 2022.

Contest information:

Stages	***Things to Upload***	***Details***	***2021 Deadlines & Dates***
Stage 1	A brief outline	Number of words: 150-200	Upload by 5 p.m. on August 12
Stage 2	Video of you giving your speech	Time: 7-8 minutes	Upload by 5 p.m. on September 19
Stage 3		Local Contests: Winners will be announced and go on to the Grand Final.	Held on November 21

Grand Final Grading Information

Content	Gestures & Performance	Voice & Eye Contact	Slides	Answering Questions from Judges
50%	5%	5%	10%	30%

> ➤ You must upload your materials online. All dates and times are Japan Standard Time (JST).
>
> ➤ You can check the results of Stage 1 and 2 on the website five days after the deadline for each stage.
>
> For more details and an application form, click ***here***.

問１　To take part in the first stage, you should upload a [　　　].

① completed speech script
② set of slides for the speech
③ summary of your speech
④ video of yourself speaking

問２　From which date can you check the result of the second stage? [　　　]

① September 14
② September 19
③ September 24
④ September 29

問３　To get a high score in the Grand Final, you should pay most attention to your content and [　　　].

① expressions and gestures
② responses to the judges
③ visual materials
④ voice control

ポイント【2】パラフレーズの強化

●「要約」・「要約する」のパラフレーズ

・summary ≒ (o　　　　　　　　　　) ／ (d　　　　　)
・summarize ≒ (　　　　　　　　)(　　　　　　　　)

● 基本動詞のパラフレーズ

意味	他動詞	自動詞
答える	(a　　　　　)	(r　　　　　) to ／ (r　　　　　) to
到着する	(r　　　　　)	(g　　　　) to ／ (a　　　　　) at
～について話す	(d　　　　　)	(t　　　　　) about
捨てる	(d　　　　　)	(t　　　　　) away
取り除く	(r　　　　　)	(g　　　　) (　　　) (　　　)
似ている	(r　　　　　)	(t　　　　　) after

NOTE

第１問Ｂ対策　追加問題

B Your favorite musician will have a concert tour in Japan, and you are thinking of joining the fan club. You visit the official fan club website.

TYLER QUICK FAN CLUB

Being a member of the **TYLER QUICK** (**TQ**) fan club is so much fun! You can keep up with the latest news, and take part in many exciting fan club member events. All new members will receive our New Member's Pack. It contains a membership card, a free signed poster, and a copy of **TQ**'s third album ***Speeding Up***. The New Member's Pack will be delivered to your home, and will arrive a week or so after you join the fan club.

TQ is loved all around the world. You can join from any country, and you can use the membership card for one year. The **TQ** fan club has three types of membership: Pacer, Speeder, and Zoomer.

Please choose from the membership options below.

What you get (♬)	Membership Options		
	Pacer ($20)	Speeder ($40)	Zoomer ($60)
Regular emails and online magazine password	♬	♬	♬
Early information on concert tour dates	♬	♬	♬
TQ's weekly video messages	♬	♬	♬
Monthly picture postcards		♬	♬
TQ fan club calendar		♬	♬
Invitations to special signing events			♬
20% off concert tickets			♬

✧Join before May 10 and receive a $10 discount on your membership fee!

✧There is a $4 delivery fee for every New Member's Pack.

✧At the end of your 1st year, you can either renew or upgrade at a 50% discount.

Whether you are a Pacer, a Speeder, or a Zoomer, you will love being a member of the **TQ** fan club. For more information, or to join, click *here*.

問１　A New Member's Pack [ ].

① includes TQ's first album
② is delivered on May 10
③ requires a $10 delivery fee
④ takes about seven days to arrive

問２　What will you get if you become a new Pacer member? [ ]

① Discount concert tickets and a calendar
② Regular emails and signing event invitations
③ Tour information and postcards every month
④ Video messages and access to online magazines

問３　After being a fan club member for one year, you can [ ].

① become a Zoomer for a $50 fee
② get a New Member's Pack for $4
③ renew your membership at half price
④ upgrade your membership for free

ポイント【3】数字のパラフレーズ

● 2

・two ＝ (c　　　　　　　)

● 6

・six ＝ (　　　　　　　)(　　　　　　　)

● 12 (前後)

・twelve(eleven, thirteen) ＝ a (d　　　　　　　)

● 十年

・ten years ＝ a (　　　　　　　)

● 一週間

・seven days ＝ a (　　　　　　　)

● 毎年

・every year ＝ (a　　　　　　　)

NOTE

第２講　第２問徹底対策

第２問 A 対策

A You are reading the results of a survey about single-use and reusable bottles that your classmates answered as part of an environmental campaign in the UK.

Question 1: How many single-use bottled drinks do you purchase per week?

Number of bottles	Number of students	Weekly subtotal
0	2	0
1	2	2
2	2	4
3	3	9
4	4	16
5	9	45
6	0	0
7	7	49
Total	29	125

Question 2: Do you have your own reusable bottle?

Summary of responses	Number of students	Percent of students
Yes, I do.	3	10.3
Yes, but I don’t use it.	14	48.3
No, I don’t.	12	41.4
Total	29	100.0

Question 3: If you don't use a reusable bottle, what are your reasons?

Summary of responses	Number of students
It takes too much time to wash reusable bottles.	24
I think single-use bottles are more convenient.	17
Many flavoured drinks are available in single-use bottles.	14
Buying a single-use bottle doesn't cost much.	10
I can buy drinks from vending machines at school.	7
I feel reusable bottles are too heavy.	4
My home has dozens of single-use bottles.	3
Single-use bottled water can be stored unopened for a long time.	2
(Other reasons)	4

問１　The results of Question 1 show that [　].

① each student buys fewer than four single-use bottles a week on average
② many students buy fewer than two bottles a week
③ more than half the students buy at least five bottles a week
④ the students buy more than 125 bottles a week

問２　The results of Question 2 show that more than half the students [　].

① don't have their own reusable bottle
② have their own reusable bottle
③ have their own reusable bottle but don't use it
④ use their own reusable bottle

問３　One **opinion** expressed by your classmates in Question 3 is that [ ].

① some students have a stock of single-use bottles at home
② there are vending machines for buying drinks at school
③ washing reusable bottles takes a lot of time
④ water in unopened single-use bottles lasts a long time

問４　One **fact** stated by your classmates in Question 3 is that single-use bottles are [ ].

① available to buy at school
② convenient to use
③ light enough to carry around
④ not too expensive to buy

問５　What is the most likely reason why your classmates do not use reusable bottles? [ ]

① There are many single-use bottled drinks stored at home.
② There is less variety of drinks available.
③ They are expensive for your classmates.
④ They are troublesome to deal with.

NOTE

ポイント fact-opinion 問題の対策

● fact とは？

・「事実」=【　　　　　　　　　　】表現・文

● opinion とは？

・「意見」=【　　　　　　　　　　】表現・文

⇒ **I think, I feel, In my opinion** から始まる文

【　　　　　　　　　　】,【　　　　　　　　　　】が使われている文

NOTE

第２問Ｂ対策

B You need to decide what classes to take in a summer programme in the UK, so you are reading course information and a former student's comment about the course.

COMMUNICATION AND INTERCULTURAL STUDIES

Dr Christopher Bennet	3-31 August 2021
bennet.christopher@ire-u.ac.uk	Tuesday & Friday
Call: 020–9876–1234	1.00 pm – 2.30 pm
Office Hours: by appointment only	9 classes – 1 credit

Course description: We will be studying different cultures and learning how to communicate with people from different cultures. In this course, students will need to present their ideas for dealing with intercultural issues.

Goals: After this course you should be able to:
– understand human relations among different cultures
– present solutions for different intercultural problems
– express your opinions through discussion and presentations

Textbook: Smith, S. (2019). *Intercultural studies*. New York: DNC Inc.

Evaluation: 60% overall required to pass
– two presentations: 90% (45% each)
– participation: 10%

Course-takers' evaluations (87 reviewers) ★★★★★ (Average: 4.89)
Comment ☺ Take this class! Chris is a great teacher. He is very smart and kind. The course is a little challenging but easy enough to pass. You will learn a lot about differences in culture. My advice would be to participate in every class. It really helped me make good presentations.

NOTE

問１　What will you do in this course? [ ]

① Discuss various topics about culture
② Visit many different countries
③ Watch a film about human relations
④ Write a final report about culture

問２　This class is aimed at students who [ ].

① are interested in intercultural issues
② can give good presentations
③ like sightseeing in the UK
④ need to learn to speak English

問３　One **fact** about Dr Bennet is that [ ].

① he has good teaching skills
② he is a nice instructor
③ he is in charge of this course
④ he makes the course challenging

問４　One **opinion** expressed about the class is that [ ].

① it is not so difficult to get a credit
② most students are satisfied with the course
③ participation is part of the final grade
④ students have classes twice a week

問５　What do you have to do to pass this course? [ ]

① Come to every class and join the discussions
② Find an intercultural issue and discuss a solution
③ Give good presentations about intercultural issues
④ Make an office appointment with Dr Bennet

第２問Ｂ対策　追加問題

B You've heard about a change in school policy at the school in the UK where you are now studying as an exchange student. You are reading the discussions about the policy in an online forum.

New School Policy < Posted on 21 September 2020 >
To: P. E. Berger
From: K. Roberts

Dear Dr Berger,

On behalf of all students, welcome to St Mark's School. We heard that you are the first Head Teacher with a business background, so we hope your experience will help our school.

I would like to express one concern about the change you are proposing to the after-school activity schedule. I realise that saving energy is important and from now it will be getting darker earlier. Is this why you have made the schedule an hour and a half shorter? Students at St Mark's School take both their studies and their after-school activities very seriously. A number of students have told me that they want to stay at school until 6.00 pm as they have always done. Therefore, I would like to ask you to think again about this sudden change in policy.

Regards,
Ken Roberts
Head Student

Re: New School Policy < Posted on 22 September 2020 >
To: K. Roberts
From: P. E. Berger

Dear Ken,

Many thanks for your kind post. You've expressed some important concerns, especially about the energy costs and student opinions on school activities.

The new policy has nothing to do with saving energy. The decision was made based on a 2019 police report. The report showed that our city has become less safe due to a 5% increase in serious crimes. I would like to protect our students, so I would like them to return home before it gets dark.

Yours,
Dr P. E. Berger
Head Teacher

NOTE

問 1　Ken thinks the new policy [ ].

① can make students study more
② may improve school safety
③ should be introduced immediately
④ will reduce after-school activity time

問 2　One **fact** stated in Ken's forum post is that [ ].

① more discussion is needed about the policy
② the Head Teacher's experience is improving the school
③ the school should think about students' activities
④ there are students who do not welcome the new policy

問 3　Who thinks the aim of the policy is to save energy? [ ]

① Dr Berger
② Ken
③ The city
④ The police

問 4　Dr Berger is basing his new policy on the **fact** that [　　].

① going home early is important
② safety in the city has decreased
③ the school has to save electricity
④ the students need protection

問 5　What would you research to help Ken oppose the new policy? [　　]

① The crime rate and its relation to the local area
② The energy budget and electricity costs of the school
③ The length of school activity time versus the budget
④ The study hours for students who do after-school activities

第３講　第３問徹底対策

第３問 A 対策

A Your British friend, Jan, visited a new amusement park and posted a blog about her experience.

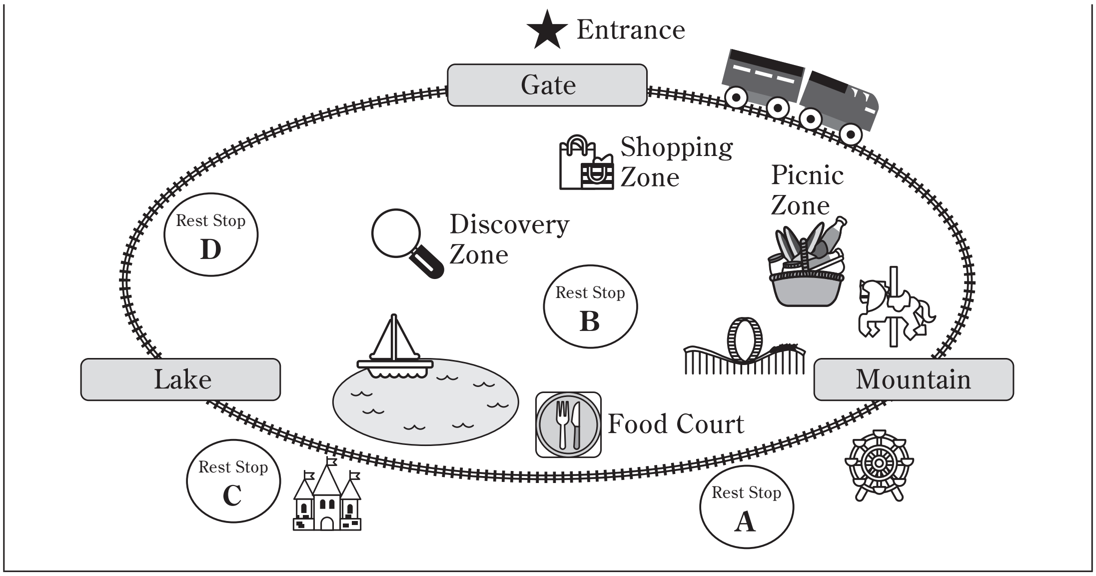
Sunny Mountain Park: A Great Place to Visit

Posted by Jan at 9.37 pm on 15 September 2020

Sunny Mountain Park finally opened last month! It's a big amusement park with many exciting attractions, including a huge roller coaster (see the map). I had a fantastic time there with my friends last week.

We couldn't wait to try the roller coaster, but first we took the train round the park to get an idea of its layout. From the train, we saw the Picnic Zone and thought it would be a good place to have lunch. However, it was already very crowded, so we decided to go to the Food Court instead. Before lunch, we went to the Discovery Zone. It was well worth the wait to experience the scientific attractions there. In the afternoon, we enjoyed several rides near Mountain Station. Of course, we tried the roller coaster, and we weren't disappointed. On our way back to the Discovery Zone to enjoy more attractions, we took a short break at a rest stop. There, we got a lovely view over the lake to the castle. We ended up at the Shopping Zone, where we bought souvenirs for our friends and family.

Sunny Mountain Park is amazing! Our first visit certainly won't be our last.



問１　From Jan's post, you learn that [ ].

① Jan skipped going to the Shopping Zone for gifts
② Jan waited for a while to enjoy the scientific attractions
③ the Food Court was more crowded than the Picnic Zone
④ the roller coaster did not meet Jan's expectations

問２　At which rest stop did Jan and her friends take a break in the afternoon? [ ]

① Rest Stop **A**
② Rest Stop **B**
③ Rest Stop **C**
④ Rest Stop **D**

第３問Ｂ対策

B Your friend in the UK introduced her favourite musician to you. Wanting to learn more, you found the following article in a music magazine.

Dave Starr, a Living Legend

At one time, Black Swan were the biggest rock band in the UK, and their dynamic leader Dave Starr played a large part in that achievement. Still performing as a solo singer, Dave's incredible talent has inspired generations of young musicians.

When he was a little boy, Dave was always singing and playing with toy instruments. He was never happier than when he was playing his toy drum. At age seven, he was given his first real drum set, and by 10, he could play well. By 14, he had also mastered the guitar. When he was still a high school student, he became a member of The Bluebirds, playing rhythm guitar. To get experience, The Bluebirds played for free at school events and in community centres. The band built up a small circle of passionate fans.

Dave's big break came when, on his 18^{th} birthday, he was asked to become the drummer for Black Swan. In just two years, the band's shows were selling out at large concert halls. It came as a shock, therefore, when the lead vocalist quit to spend more time with his family. However, Dave jumped at the chance to take over as lead singer even though it meant he could no longer play his favourite instrument.

In the following years, Black Swan became increasingly successful, topping the music charts and gaining even more fans. Dave became the principal song writer, and was proud of his contribution to the band. However, with the addition of a keyboard player, the music gradually changed direction. Dave became frustrated, and he and the lead guitarist decided to leave and start a new group. Unfortunately, Dave's new band failed to reach Black Swan's level of success, and stayed together for only 18 months.

問１ Put the following events (①～④) into the order in which they happened.

[　　] → [　　] → [　　] → [　　]

① Dave became a solo artist.
② Dave gave up playing the drums.
③ Dave joined a band as the guitarist.
④ Dave reached the peak of his career.

問２ Dave became the lead singer of Black Swan because [　　].

① he preferred singing to playing the drums
② he wanted to change the band's musical direction
③ the other band members wanted more success
④ the previous singer left for personal reasons

問３ From this story, you learn that [ ].

① Black Swan contributed to changing the direction of rock music
② Black Swan's goods sold very well at concert halls
③ Dave displayed a talent for music from an early age
④ Dave went solo as he was frustrated with the lead guitarist

NOTE

第３問 B 対策　追加問題

B Your classmate showed you the following message in your school's newsletter, written by an exchange student from the UK.

Volunteers Wanted!

Hello, everyone. I'm Sarah King, an exchange student from London. I'd like to share something important with you today.

You may have heard of the Sakura International Centre. It provides valuable opportunities for Japanese and foreign residents to get to know each other. Popular events such as cooking classes and karaoke contests are held every month. However, there is a serious problem. The building is getting old, and requires expensive repairs. To help raise funds to maintain the centre, many volunteers are needed.

I learnt about the problem a few months ago. While shopping in town, I saw some people taking part in a fund-raising campaign. I spoke to the leader of the campaign, Katy, who explained the situation. She thanked me when I donated some money. She told me that they had asked the town mayor for financial assistance, but their request had been rejected. They had no choice but to start fund-raising.

Last month, I attended a lecture on art at the centre. Again, I saw people trying to raise money, and I decided to help. They were happy when I joined them in asking passers-by for donations. We tried hard, but there were too few of us to collect much money. With a tearful face, Katy told me that they wouldn't be able to use the building much longer. I felt the need to do something more. Then, the idea came to me that other students might be willing to help. Katy was delighted to hear this.

Now, I'm asking you to join me in the fund-raising campaign to help the Sakura International Centre. Please email me today! As an exchange student, my time in Japan is limited, but I want to make the most of it. By working together, we can really make a difference.

Class 3 A
Sarah King (sarahk@sakura-h.ed.jp)
セーラ・キング

NOTE

問１　Put the following events (①～④) into the order in which they happened.

[ ] → [ ] → [ ] → [ ]

① Sarah attended a centre event.
② Sarah donated money to the centre.
③ Sarah made a suggestion to Katy.
④ The campaigners asked the mayor for help.

問２　From Sarah's message, you learn that the Sakura International Centre [ ].

① gives financial aid to international residents
② offers opportunities to develop friendships
③ publishes newsletters for the community
④ sends exchange students to the UK

問３　You have decided to help with the campaign after reading Sarah's message. What should you do first? [ ]

① Advertise the events at the centre.
② Contact Sarah for further information.
③ Organise volunteer activities at school.
④ Start a new fund-raising campaign.

NOTE

第４講　第４問徹底対策

You are preparing a presentation on tourism in Japan. You emailed data about visitors to Japan in 2018 to your classmates, Hannah and Rick. Based on their responses, you draft a presentation outline.

The data:

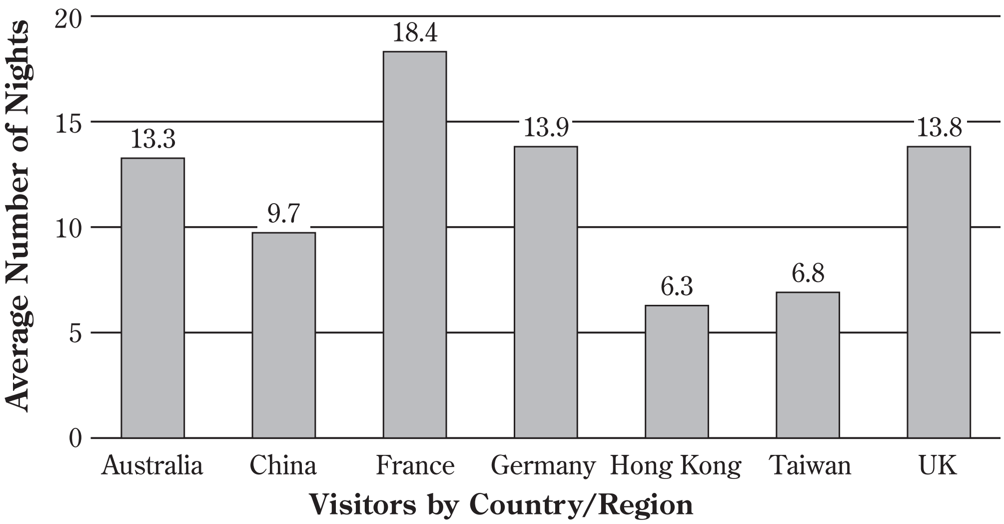


Figure 1. Length of stay in Japan.

（国土交通省観光庁による平成 30 年統計資料の一部を参考に作成）

Table 1

Average Amount of Money Spent While Visiting Japan

Visitors by country /region	Food	Entertainment	Shopping
Australia	58,878	16,171	32,688
China	39,984	7,998	112,104
France	56,933	7,358	32,472
Germany	47,536	5,974	25,250
Hong Kong	36,887	5,063	50,287
Taiwan	28,190	5,059	45,441
UK	56,050	8,341	22,641

（yen per person）

（国土交通省観光庁による平成 30 年統計資料の一部を参考に作成）

The responses to your email:

Hi,

Thanks for your email! That's interesting data. I know that the number of international visitors to Japan increased previously, but I never paid attention to their length of stay. I assume that visitors from Asia come for shorter stays since they can go back and forth easily.

Also, the table shows that Asian visitors, overall, tend to spend more on shopping compared to visitors from Europe and Australia. I guess this is probably because gift-giving in Asian cultures is really important, and they want to buy gifts for friends and family. For example, I have seen many Asian tourists shopping around Ginza, Harajuku, and Akihabara. Perhaps they don't have to spend so much money on accommodations, so they can spend more on shopping. I'd like to talk about this.

However, I've heard that visitors from Asia are now becoming interested in doing some other things instead of shopping. We may see some changes in this kind of data in the near future!

Best,
Hannah
P.S. This message is going to Rick, too.

Hi,

Thanks for sending your data! This will help us prepare for our presentation!

I notice from the data that Australians spend the most on entertainment. I'll present on this.

Also, the other day, on Japanese TV, I saw a program about Australian people enjoying winter sports in Hokkaido. I wonder how much they spend. I'll look for more information. If you find any, please let me know. This could be good for a future project.

In addition, I agree with Hannah that there seems to be a big difference in the length of stay depending on the country or region the visitor is from.

What about you? Do you want to talk about what Hannah found in relation to the spending habits? I think this is very interesting.

All the best,
Rick
P.S. This message is going to Hannah, too.

The presentation draft:

Presentation Title: ______ 1 ______

Presenter **Topic**

Hannah: ______ 2 ______

Rick: ______ 3 ______

me: Relation to the length of stay

Example comparison:

People from [4] stay just over half the time in Japan compared to people from [5], but spend slightly more money on entertainment.

Themes for Future Research: ______ 6 ______

NOTE

問１　Which is the best for [1]?

① Money Spent on Winter Holidays in Hokkaido
② Shopping Budgets of International Tourists in Tokyo
③ Spending Habits of International Visitors in Japan
④ The Increase of Spending on Entertainment in Japan

問２　Which is the best for [2]?

① Activities of Australian visitors in Japan
② Asian visitors' food costs in Japan
③ Gift-giving habits in European cultures
④ Patterns in spending by visitors from Asia

問３　Which is the best for [3]?

① Australian tourists' interest in entertainment
② Chinese spending habits in Tokyo
③ TV programs about Hokkaido in Australia
④ Various experiences Asians enjoy in Japan

問４ You agree with Rick's suggestion and look at the data. Choose the best for [4] and [5].

① Australia
② China
③ France
④ Taiwan

問５ Which is the best combination for [6]?

A : Australians' budgets for winter sports in Japan
B : Future changes in the number of international visitors to Tokyo
C : Popular food for international visitors to Hokkaido
D : What Asian visitors in Japan will spend money on in the future

① **A**, **B**
② **A**, **C**
③ **A**, **D**
④ **B**, **C**
⑤ **B**, **D**
⑥ **C**, **D**

第４問対策　追加問題

Your English teacher, Emma, has asked you and your classmate, Natsuki, to help her plan the day's schedule for hosting students from your sister school. You're reading the email exchanges between Natsuki and Emma so that you can draft the schedule.

Hi Emma,

We have some ideas and questions about the schedule for the day out with our 12 guests next month. As you told us, the students from both schools are supposed to give presentations in our assembly hall from 10:00 a.m. So, I've been looking at the attached timetable. Will they arrive at Azuma Station at 9:39 a.m. and then take a taxi to the school?

We have also been discussing the afternoon activities. How about seeing something related to science? We have two ideas, but if you need a third, please let me know.

Have you heard about the special exhibition that is on at Westside Aquarium next month? It's about a new food supplement made from sea plankton. We think it would be a good choice. Since it's popular, the best time to visit will be when it is least busy. I'm attaching the graph I found on the aquarium's homepage.

NOTE

Eastside Botanical Garden, together with our local university, has been developing an interesting way of producing electricity from plants. Luckily, the professor in charge will give a short talk about it on that day in the early afternoon! Why don't we go?

Everyone will want to get some souvenirs, won't they? I think West Mall, next to Hibari Station, would be best, but we don't want to carry them around with us all day.

Finally, every visitor to Azuma should see the town's symbol, the statue in Azuma Memorial Park next to our school, but we can't work out a good schedule. Also, could you tell us what the plan is for lunch?

Yours,
Natsuki

Hi Natsuki,

Thank you for your email! You've been working hard. In answer to your question, they'll arrive at the station at 9:20 a.m. and then catch the school bus.

The two main afternoon locations, the aquarium and botanical garden, are good ideas because both schools place emphasis on science education, and the purpose of this program is to improve the scientific knowledge of the students. However, it would be wise to have a third suggestion just in case.

Let's get souvenirs at the end of the day. We can take the bus to the mall arriving there at 5:00 p.m. This will allow almost an hour for shopping and our guests can still be back at the hotel by 6:30 p.m. for dinner, as the hotel is only a few minutes' walk from Kaede Station.

About lunch, the school cafeteria will provide boxed lunches. We can eat under the statue you mentioned. If it rains, let's eat inside.

Thank you so much for your suggestions. Could you two make a draft for the schedule?

Best,
Emma

Attached timetable:

Train Timetable

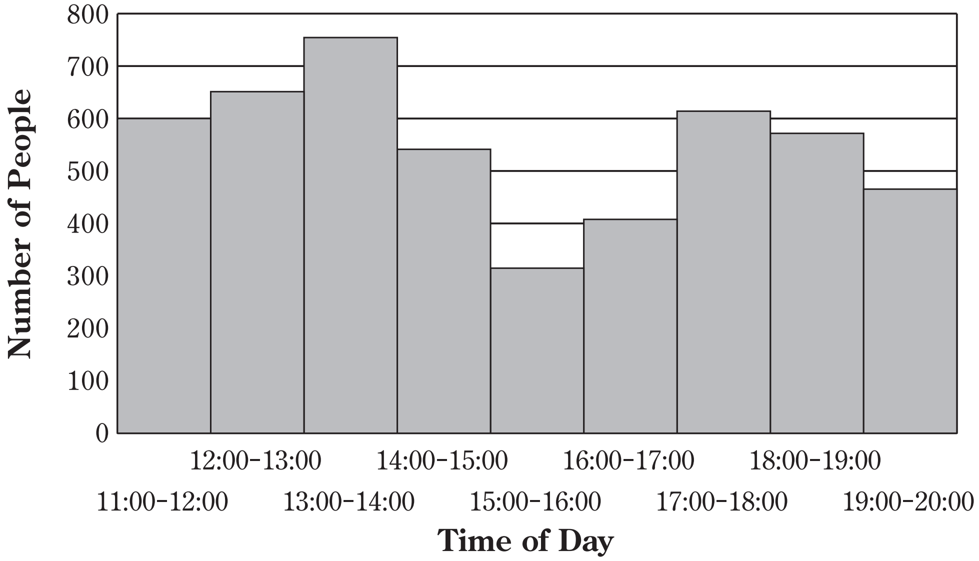
Kaede — Hibari — Azuma

Stations	Train No.			
	108	109	110	111
Kaede	8:28	8:43	9:02	9:16
Hibari	8:50	9:05	9:24	9:38
Azuma	9:05	9:20	9:39	9:53

Stations	Train No.			
	238	239	240	241
Azuma	17:25	17:45	18:00	18:15
Hibari	17:40	18:00	18:15	18:30
Kaede	18:02	18:22	18:37	18:52

Attached graph:

Number of Visitors to Westside Aquarium

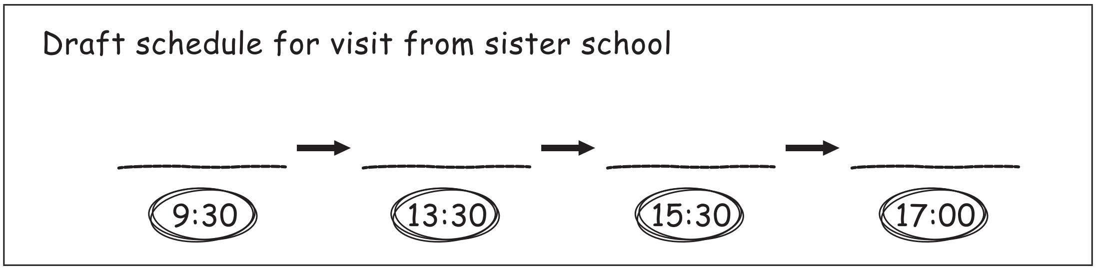


問１　The guests from the sister school will arrive on the number [1] train and catch the number [2] train back to their hotel.

① 109	② 110	③ 111
④ 238	⑤ 239	⑥ 240

問２　Which best completes the draft schedule? [3]

A：The aquarium	B：The botanical garden
C：The mall	D：The school



① D → A → B → C
② D → B → A → C
③ D → B → C → A
④ D → C → A → B

問 3　Unless it rains, the guests will eat lunch in the [4].

① botanical garden
② park next to the school
③ park next to the station
④ school garden

問 4　The guests will **not** get around [5] on that day.

① by bus
② by taxi
③ by train
④ on foot

問 5　As a third option, which would be the most suitable for your program?
[6]

① Hibari Amusement Park
② Hibari Art Museum
③ Hibari Castle
④ Hibari Space Center

NOTE

第５講　第５問徹底対策

You are going to give a talk on a person you would like to have interviewed if they were still alive. Read the following passage about the person you have chosen and complete your notes.

Vivian Maier

This is the story of an American street photographer who kept her passion for taking pictures secret until her death. She lived her life as a caregiver, and if it had not been for the sale of her belongings at an auction house, her incredible work might never have been discovered.

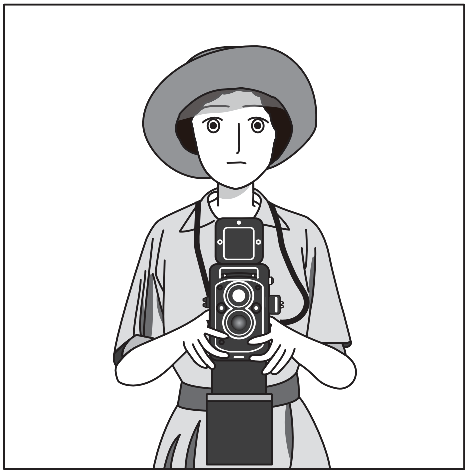
It was 2007. A Chicago auction house was selling off the belongings of an old woman named Vivian Maier. She had stopped paying storage fees, and so the company decided to sell her things. Her belongings — mainly old photographs and negatives — were sold to three buyers: Maloof, Slattery, and Prow.

Slattery thought Vivian's work was interesting so he published her photographs on a photo-sharing website in July 2008. The photographs received little attention. Then, in October, Maloof linked his blog to his selection of Vivian's photographs, and right away, thousands of people were viewing them. Maloof had found Vivian Maier's name with the prints, but he was unable to discover anything about her. Then an Internet search led him to a 2009 newspaper article about her death. Maloof used this information to discover more about Vivian's life, and it was the combination of Vivian's mysterious life story and her photographs that grabbed everyone's attention.

NOTE

Details of Vivian's life are limited for two reasons. First, since no one had interviewed her while she was alive, no one knew why she took so many photographs. Second, it is clear from interviews with the family she worked for that Vivian was a very private person. She had few friends. Besides, she had kept her hobby a secret.

"film negative"



"printed image"

Vivian was born in 1926 in the United States to an Austrian father and a French mother. The marriage was not a happy one, and it seems her mother and father lived apart for several years. During her childhood Vivian frequently moved between the US and France, sometimes living in France, and sometimes in the US. For a while, Vivian and her mother lived in New York with Jeanne Bertrand, a successful photographer. It is believed that Vivian became interested in photography as a young adult, as her first photos were taken in France in the late 1940s using a very simple camera. She returned to New York in 1951, and in 1956 she moved to Chicago to work as a caregiver for the Gensburg family. This job gave her more free time for taking photographs.

NOTE

In 1952, at the age of 26, she purchased her first 6 × 6 camera, and it was with this that most of her photographs of life on the streets of Chicago were taken. For over 30 years she took photos of children, the elderly, the rich, and the poor. Some people were not even aware that their picture was being taken. She also took a number of self-portraits. Some were reflections of herself in a shop window. Others were of her own shadow. Vivian continued to document Chicago life until the early 1970s, when she changed to a new style of photography.

An international award-winning documentary film called *Finding Vivian Maier* brought interest in her work to a wider audience. The film led to exhibitions in Europe and the US. To choose the photographs that best represent her style, those in charge of the exhibitions have tried to answer the question, "What would Vivian Maier have printed?" In order to answer this question, they used her notes, the photos she actually did print, and information about her preferences as reported by the Gensburgs. Vivian was much more interested in capturing moments rather than the outcome. So, one could say the mystery behind Vivian's work remains largely "undeveloped."

NOTE

Presentation notes:

Vivian Maier

Vivian the photographer

☆ She took many pictures while she was working as a caregiver.

☆ Nobody interviewed her while she was alive, so we do not know much about her.

☆ [1]

Vivian's Work

☆ Her photographs mainly concentrated on:

- the young and old, and the rich and poor
- [2]
- [3]

How her work gained recognition

☆ Vivian's storage fees were not paid.

☆ [4]

☆ [5]

☆ [6]

☆ [7]

☆ The combining of information on her life and work increased people's interest.

How her work became known worldwide

☆ An award-winning documentary film about her life and work helped capture a new audience.

☆ [8]

The 'BIG' unanswered question: [9]

問１　Choose the best statement for [1].

① Her work remained undiscovered until it was sold at auction.
② She is thought to have become attracted to photography in her thirties.
③ She took her camera wherever she went and showed her pictures to others.
④ The majority of her photos were taken in New York.

問２　Choose the two best items for [2] and [3]. (The order does not matter.)

① documentary-style pictures
② industrial landscapes
③ natural landscapes
④ pictures of herself
⑤ shop windows

問３　Put the following events into the order in which they happened.
[4]～[7]

① A buyer linked his blog to some of her pictures.
② A report on Vivian's death was published in a newspaper.
③ An auction company started selling her old photographs and negatives.
④ Her work was published on the Internet.

問４　Choose the best statement for [8].

① Exhibitions of her work have been held in different parts of the world.
② Her photography book featuring street scenes won an award.
③ She left detailed instructions on how her photographs should be treated.
④ The children of Vivian's employers provided their photographs.

問５　Choose the best question for [9].

① "What type of camera did she use for taking photos?"
② "Where did she keep all her negatives and prints?"
③ "Why did she leave New York to become a caregiver?"
④ "Why did she take so many photos without showing them to anyone?"

NOTE

第６講　第６問徹底対策

A You are an exchange student in the United States and you have joined the school's drama club. You are reading an American online arts magazine article to get some ideas to help improve the club.

Recent Changes at the Royal Shakespeare Company

By John Smith

Feb. 20, 2020

We are all different. While most people recognize that the world is made up of a wide variety of people, diversity — showing and accepting our differences — is often not reflected in performing arts organizations. For this reason, there is an increasing demand for movies and plays to better represent people from various backgrounds as well as those with disabilities. Arts Council England, in response to this demand, is encouraging all publicly funded arts organizations to make improvements in this area. One theater company responding positively is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which is one of the most influential theater companies in the world.

Based in Stratford-upon-Avon in the UK, the RSC produces plays by William Shakespeare and a number of other famous authors. These days, the RSC is focused on diversity in an attempt to represent all of UK society accurately. It works hard to balance the ethnic and social backgrounds, the genders, and the physical abilities of both performers and staff when hiring.

NOTE

During the summer 2019 season, the RSC put on three of Shakespeare's comedies: *As You Like It, The Taming of the Shrew,* and *Measure for Measure.* Actors from all over the country were employed, forming a 27-member cast, reflecting the diverse ethnic, geographical, and cultural population of the UK today. To achieve gender balance for the entire season, half of all roles were given to male actors and half to female actors. The cast included three actors with disabilities (currently referred to as "differently-abled" actors) — one visually-impaired, one hearing-impaired, and one in a wheelchair.

Changes went beyond the hiring policy. The RSC actually rewrote parts of the plays to encourage the audience to reflect on male/female power relationships. For example, female and male roles were reversed. In *The Taming of the Shrew*, the role of "the daughter" in the original was transformed into "the son" and played by a male actor. In the same play, a male servant character was rewritten as a female servant. That role was played by Amy Trigg, a female actor who uses a wheelchair. Trigg said that she was excited to play the role and believed that the RSC's changes would have a large impact on other performing arts organizations. Excited by all the diversity, other members of the RSC expressed the same hope — that more arts organizations would be encouraged to follow in the RSC's footsteps.

The RSC's decision to reflect diversity in the summer 2019 season can be seen as a new model for arts organizations hoping to make their organizations inclusive. While there are some who are reluctant to accept diversity in classic plays, others welcome it with open arms. Although certain challenges remain, the RSC has earned its reputation as the face of progress.

NOTE

問 1　According to the article, the RSC [1] in the summer 2019 season.

① gave job opportunities to famous actors
② hired three differently-abled performers
③ looked for plays that included 27 characters
④ put on plays by Shakespeare and other authors

問 2　The author of this article most likely mentions Amy Trigg because she [2].

① performed well in one of the plays presented by the RSC
② struggled to be selected as a member of the RSC
③ was a good example of the RSC's efforts to be inclusive
④ was a role model for the members of the RSC

問 3　You are summarizing this article for other club members. Which of the following options best completes your summary?

[Summary]
The Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC) in the UK is making efforts to reflect the population of UK society in its productions. In order to achieve this, it has started to employ a balance of female and male actors and staff with a variety of backgrounds and abilities. It has also made changes to its plays. Consequently, the RSC has [3].

① attracted many talented actors from all over the world
② completed the 2019 season without any objections
③ contributed to matching social expectations with actions
④ earned its reputation as a conservative theater company

問４　Your drama club agrees with the RSC's ideas. Based on these ideas, your drama club might [4].

① perform plays written by new international authors
② present classic plays with the original story
③ raise funds to buy wheelchairs for local people
④ remove gender stereotypes from its performances

B You are one of a group of students making a poster presentation for a wellness fair at City Hall. Your group's title is *Promoting Better Oral Health in the Community*. You have been using the following passage to create the poster.

Oral Health: Looking into the Mirror

In recent years, governments around the world have been working to raise awareness about oral health. While many people have heard that brushing their teeth multiple times per day is a good habit, they most likely have not considered all the reasons why this is crucial. Simply stated, teeth are important. Teeth are required to pronounce words accurately. In fact, poor oral health can actually make it difficult to speak. An even more basic necessity is being able to chew well. Chewing breaks food down and makes it easier for the body to digest it. Proper chewing is also linked to the enjoyment of food. The average person has experienced the frustration of not being able to chew on one side after a dental procedure. A person with weak teeth may experience this disappointment all the time. In other words, oral health impacts people's quality of life.

While the basic functions of teeth are clear, many people do not realize that the mouth provides a mirror for the body. Research shows that good oral health is a clear sign of good general health. People with poor oral health are more likely to develop serious physical diseases. Ignoring recommended daily oral health routines can have negative effects on those already suffering from diseases. Conversely, practicing good oral health may even prevent disease. A strong, healthy body is often a reflection of a clean, well-maintained mouth.

NOTE

Maintaining good oral health is a lifelong mission. The Finnish and US governments recommend that parents take their infants to the dentist before the baby turns one year old. Finland actually sends parents notices. New Zealand offers free dental treatment to everyone up to age 18. The Japanese government promotes an 8020 (Eighty-Twenty) Campaign. As people age, they can lose teeth for various reasons. The goal of the campaign is still to have at least 20 teeth in the mouth on one's 80th birthday.

Taking a closer look at Japan, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has been analyzing survey data on the number of remaining teeth in seniors for many years. One researcher divided the oldest participants into four age groups: A (70-74), B (75-79), C (80-84), and D (85+). In each survey, with the exception of 1993, the percentages of people with at least 20 teeth were in A-B-C-D order from high to low. Between 1993 and 1999, however, Group A improved only about six percentage points, while the increase for B was slightly higher. In 1993, 25.5% in Group A had at least 20 teeth, but by 2016 the Group D percentage was actually 0.2 percentage points higher than Group A's initial figure. Group B increased steadily at first, but went up dramatically between 2005 and 2011. Thanks to better awareness, every group has improved significantly over the years.

NOTE

Dentists have long recommended brushing after meals. People actively seeking excellent oral health may brush several times per day. Most brush their teeth before they go to sleep and then again at some time the following morning. Dentists also believe it is important to floss daily, using a special type of string to remove substances from between teeth. Another prevention method is for a dentist to seal the teeth using a plastic gel (sealant) that hardens around the tooth surface and prevents damage. Sealant is gaining popularity especially for use with children. This only takes one coating and prevents an amazing 80% of common dental problems.

Visiting the dentist annually or more frequently is key. As dental treatment sometimes causes pain, there are those who actively avoid seeing a dentist. However, it is important that people start viewing their dentist as an important ally who can, literally, make them smile throughout their lives.

NOTE

Your presentation poster:

Promoting Better Oral Health in the Community

1. Importance of Teeth

A. Crucial to speak properly
B. Necessary to break down food
C. Helpful to enjoy food
D. Needed to make a good impression
E. Essential for good quality of life

2. [2]

Finland & the US: Recommendations for treatment before age 1

New Zealand: Free treatment for youth

Japan: 8020 (Eighty-Twenty) Campaign (see Figure 1)

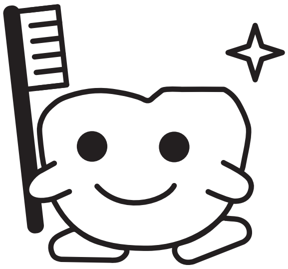
[3]

Figure 1. The percentage of people with at least 20 teeth.

3. Helpful Advice

[4]

[5]



問１ Under the first poster heading, your group wants to express the importance of teeth as explained in the passage. Everyone agrees that one suggestion does not fit well. Which of the following should you **not** include? [1]

① **A**
② **B**
③ **C**
④ **D**
⑤ **E**

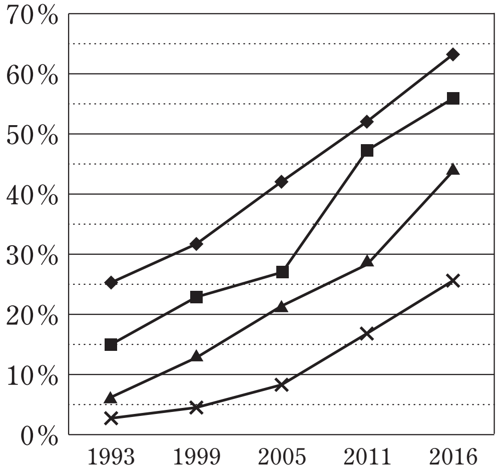
問２ You have been asked to write the second heading for the poster. Which of the following is the most appropriate? [2]

① National 8020 Programs Targeting Youth
② National Advertisements for Better Dental Treatment
③ National Efforts to Encourage Oral Care
④ National Systems Inviting Infants to the Dentist

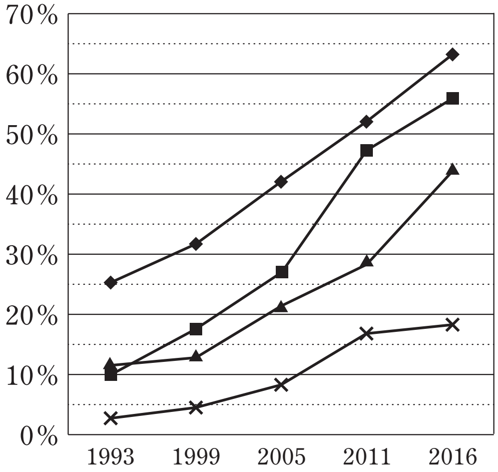
問３ You want to show the results of the researcher's survey in Japan. Which of the following graphs is the most appropriate one for your poster?

3

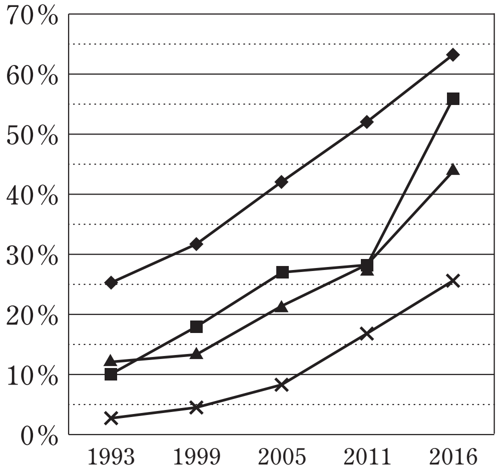
①



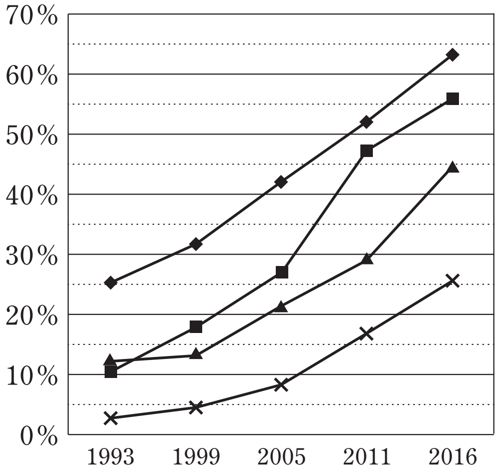
②



③



④



A (70-74)　B (75-79)　C (80-84)　D (85＋)

問４　Under the last poster heading, you want to add specific advice based on the passage. Which two of the following statements should you use? (The order does not matter.) [4] ・ [5]

① Brush your teeth before you eat breakfast.
② Check your teeth in the mirror every day.
③ Make at least one visit to the dentist a year.
④ Put plastic gel on your teeth frequently.
⑤ Use dental floss between your teeth daily.

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング） 第１講　解答

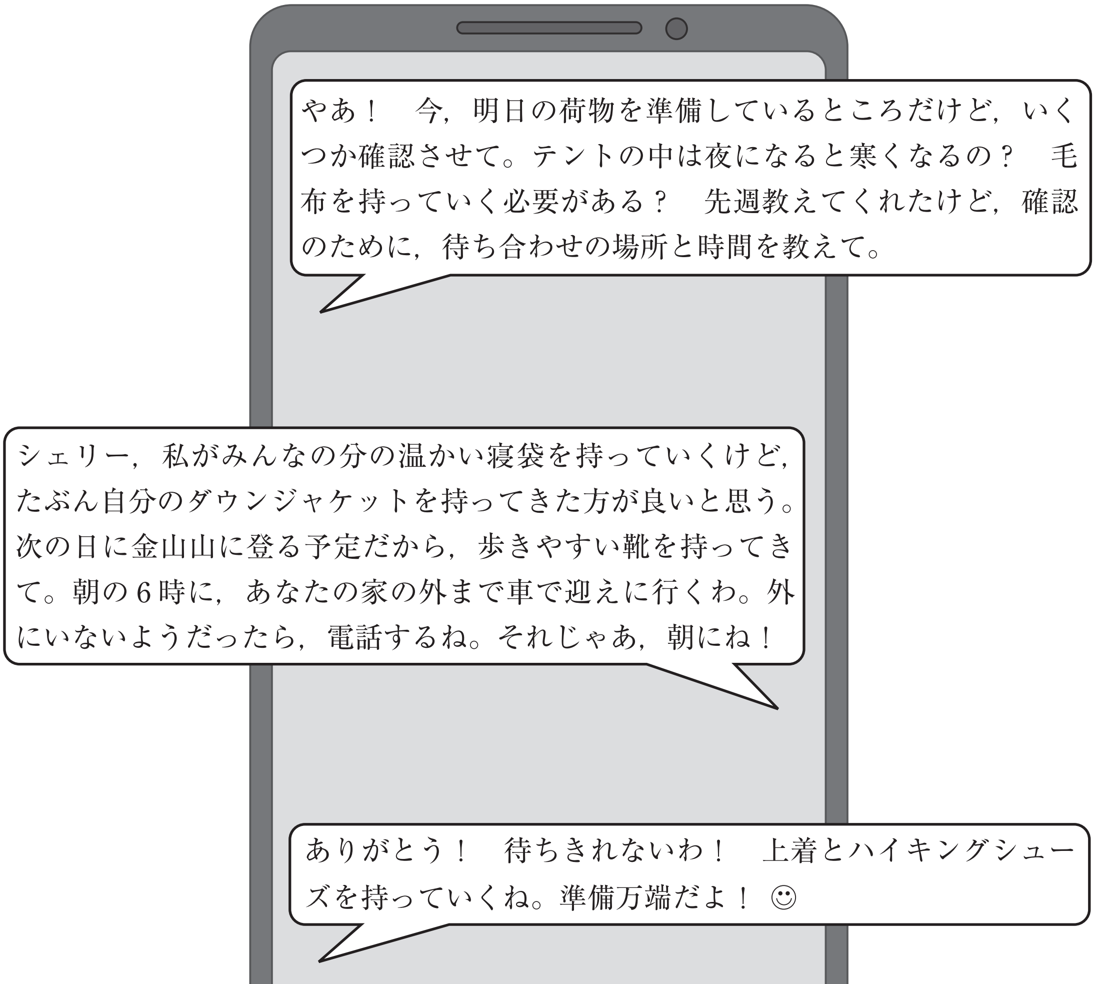
第１問 A 対策

解答

問１　①　　　　問２　④

本文の全訳

A　あなたは友人のシェリーを，家族で行く一泊のキャンプ旅行に参加するように誘っている。彼女は，あなたの質問に答えてあなたの携帯電話にメッセージを送ってきた。



第1問B対策

解答

問1　③　　　問2　③　　　問3　②

本文の全訳

B　あなたは教師から英語のスピーチコンテストのチラシを受け取って，応募することを望んでいる。

第7回ユース・リーダー・スピーチコンテスト

ユース・リーダー・ソサイエティは，一年に一度のスピーチコンテストを開催する予定です。私たちの目標は，若い日本人が，コミュニケーションスキルとリーダーシップスキルを成長させる手助けをすることです。

今年の大会は，3つのステージに分かれます。審査員が，各ステージの勝者を選びます。グランドファイナルに参加するには，3つすべてのステージをしっかりと通過しなければなりません。

グランドファイナル

場所：センテニアル・ホール
日付：2022年1月8日
テーマ：**今日の若者，明日のリーダー**

大賞
勝者は2022年3月に，ニュージーランドのウェリントンで行われる**リーダーシップ・ワークショップ**に参加できます。

大会の情報：

ステージ	アップロードするもの	詳細	2021年の締切りと日付
第1ステージ	簡単な概略	単語数：150～200	8月12日の午後5時までにアップロード
第2ステージ	自分のスピーチ映像	時間：7～8分	9月19日の午後5時までにアップロード
第3ステージ		地方大会：勝者が発表されて，グランドファイナルに進出	11月21日に開催

グランドファイナル評価基準情報

内容	身振りと表現力	声量と視線	スライド	審査員との質疑応答
50%	5%	5%	10%	30%

- 自分の資料をネット上にアップロードしなければなりません。すべての日付と時刻は，日本の標準時（JST）です。
- 各ステージの締切り５日後に，ウェブサイトで第１，第２ステージの結果を確認できます。

詳細と申込フォームはこちらをクリック。

第１問Ｂ対策　追加問題

解答

問１　④　　　問２　④　　　問３　③

本文の全訳

B　あなたの大好きなミュージシャンが，日本でコンサートツアーをする予定で，あなたはファンクラブに入ることを考えている。あなたはファンクラブのオフィシャルサイトを訪問する。

タイラークイックのファンクラブ

タイラークイック（**TQ**）のファンクラブの会員になると，特典がたくさんあります！　最新のニュースが手に入り，たくさんの楽しいファンクラブ会員向けイベントに参加できます。すべての新会員には，新会員パックが送られます。その中身は，会員カード，無料のサイン入りポスター，そして**TQ**のサードアルバムの***Speeding Up***が１枚です。新会員パックは，ご自宅に配達されて，ファンクラブ入会後１週間程度で到着の見込みです。

TQは世界中で愛されています。どの国からでも入会できますし，一年間会員カードは有効です。**TQ**のファンクラブは，ペイサー，スピーダー，ズーマーの３種類の会員があります。

下の会員種別から選んでください。

入会特典（♬）	会員種別		
	ペイサー（20ドル）	**スピーダー（40ドル）**	**ズーマー（60ドル）**
定期的なメールとオンラインマガジンのパスワード	♬	♬	♬
コンサートツアーの日付の情報の先出し	♬	♬	♬
TQの週刊ビデオメッセージ	♬	♬	♬
月刊の写真のポストカード		♬	♬
TQのファンクラブカレンダー		♬	♬
特別なサインイベントの招待			♬
コンサートチケットの20%割引			♬

✧5月10日以前に入会すれば，会費が10ドル割引になります！

✧すべての新会員パックの送料は4ドルです

✧ 初年度の終わりに，50%割引で，更新かアップグレードができます

ペイサー，スピーダー，ズーマーのどれでも，**TQ**のファンクラブの会員になったことをとても気に入るでしょう。詳細や，入会希望は，**ここ**をクリックしてください。

第１講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，
覚えてください

1	invite O to do	O に～するように誘う
2	text message	テキストメッセージ
3	pack	～を詰める
4	blanket	毛布
5	be sure	確かめる
6	sleeping bag	寝袋
7	comfortable	快適な
8	footwear	履き物
9	pick up	車で迎えに行く
10	expect O to do	O が～すると期待する
11	as soon as	～するとすぐに
12	campsite	キャンプ用地
13	flyer	ビラ，チラシ
14	apply	応募する
15	youth	若者
16	annual	一年に一度の
17	competition	大会
18	judge	審査員
19	select	選ぶ
20	pass	通過する
21	grand prize	大賞
22	attend	参加する
23	brief	簡単な
24	outline	概略
25	announce	公表する
26	go on to	～に進む
27	deadline	締切
28	grade	評価する
29	content	内容
30	material	資料
31	detail	詳細
32	application form	申込フォーム
33	favorite	大好きな
34	keep up with	～に遅れずについていく
35	latest	最新の
36	contain	含んでいる
37	deliver	配達する
38	fee	料金
39	discount	割引
40	renew	更新する

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング）　第２講　解答

第２問Ａ対策

解答

問１　③　　問２　②　　問３　③　　問４　①　　問５　④

本文の全訳

Ａ　あなたは，クラスメイトがイギリスの環境キャンペーンの一部として答えた，使い捨てボトルと再利用可能なボトルに関する調査結果を読んでいる。

質問１：一週間に何本の使い捨てボトル飲料を購入しますか。

ボトルの本数	生徒数	週ごとの小計
0	2	0
1	2	2
2	2	4
3	3	9
4	4	16
5	9	45
6	0	0
7	7	49
合計	29	125

質問２：自分の再利用可能なボトルを持っていますか。

回答の要約	生徒数	生徒の割合
持っている	3	10.3
持っているが，使っていない	14	48.3
持っていない	12	41.4
合計	29	100.0

質問 3：再利用可能なボトルを使わない場合，その理由は何ですか。

回答の要約	生徒数
再利用可能なボトルは洗うのに時間がかかり過ぎる。	24
使い捨てのボトルの方が便利だと思う。	17
使い捨てのボトルで，多くの味の飲み物を飲める。	14
使い捨てのボトルはそんなに高くはない。	10
学校の自動販売機で飲み物を購入できる。	7
再利用可能なボトルは重すぎると感じる。	4
家に何十本もの使い捨てのボトルがある。	3
使い捨てのボトルに入った水は，未開封の状態で長時間保存できる。	2
（他の理由）	4

第２問 B 対策

解答

問１　①　　問２　①　　問３　③　　問４　①　　問５　③

本文の全訳

A　あなたはイギリスの夏のプログラムでどの授業を取るべきかを決める必要があるので，コースの情報と以前に受講した学生のコースについてのコメントを読んでいる。

コミュニケーションと異文化研究

クリストファー・ベネット博士	2021 年 8 月 3～31 日
bennet.christopher@ire-u.ac.uk	火曜日と金曜日
電話番号：020-9876-1234	午後 1 時～2 時 30 分
面談時間：事前予約のみ	9 回の授業―1 単位

コース概要：異文化を研究し，異文化出身の人とコミュニケーションを取る方法を学びます。このコースでは，学生は，異文化間の問題に対処するための，自分の考えを提示する必要があります。

目標：このコースを終えると出来ること：
—異文化間の人間関係を理解すること
—様々な文化間の問題の解決策を提示すること
—ディスカッションやプレゼンテーションを通じて，意見を表明すること

教科書：スミス・S (2019年)『相互文化研究』ニューヨーク：DNC社

評価：合格に必要なのは全体の60%
—２つのプレゼンテーション：90% (各45%)
—出席：10%

受講者の評価 (87評価)　★★★★★ (平均：4.89)

コメント
☺この授業を取って！　クリスは素晴らしい先生だ。彼はとても知的で親切だ。このコースはちょっと難しいけど，単位の取得は簡単だ。文化の相違点に関して多くを学べるだろう。アドバイスは，すべての授業に出席することだ。この授業のおかげで，私は本当にプレゼンテーションが上手になった。

第２問Ｂ対策　追加問題

解答

問１　④　　問２　④　　問３　②　　問４　②　　問５　①

本文の全訳

あなたが交換留学生として留学しているイギリスの学校で，校則が変更されたことを耳にした。あなたはオンラインフォーラムでその校則に関する議論を読んでいる。

新しい校則　<2020年9月21日に投稿>
宛先：P・E・バーガー
送信元：K・ロバーツ

親愛なるバーガー博士へ
　すべての生徒を代表して，セント・マークス・スクールにようこそおいでくださいました。私たちは，あなたがビジネスの経歴がある最初の校長だと聞いているので，あなたの経験が，私たちの学校を助けてくれると期待しています。
　あなたが放課後の活動のスケジュールに提案している変化に関して，一点懸念点を表明させてください。エネルギーの節約は重要であり，今後暗くなるのが早くなることは認識しています。これは，あなたがスケジュールを一時間半短くした理由でしょうか。セント・マークス・スクールの学生は，勉強と放課後の活動の両方をとても真剣にとらえています。一部の学生は，自分たちはいつもしてきたように，午後6時まで学校にいたいと私に伝えてきました。したがって，この突然の校則の変更を再考してもらいたいと思います。

敬具
ケン・ロバーツ
生徒代表

Re：新しい校則＜2020年の9月22日に投稿＞
宛先：K・ロバーツ
送信元：P・E・バーガー

親愛なるケンへ
　あなたの心のこもった投稿に深く感謝します。特にエネルギーの費用や校内活動に関する学生の意見に関して，いくつか重要な懸念を示してくれました。
　この新しい校則は，エネルギーの節約と何も関係がありません。2019年の警察の報告に基づいて，その決定を行いました。その報告書によると，私たちの市が，重大犯罪が5%増加したせいで，以前より安全ではなくなっていることがわかりました。私は自分たちの生徒を守りたいので，彼らには，暗くなる前に帰宅してほしいのです。

敬具
P・E・バーガー博士
校長

第２講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，
覚えてください

1	single-use	使い捨ての
2	reusable	再利用可能な
3	environmental	環境の
4	the UK	イギリス
5	purchase	購入する
6	per	～につき
7	subtotal	小計
8	summary	要約
9	response	回答
10	convenient	便利な
11	flavored	香り[味]付きの
12	available	利用できる
13	vending machine	自動販売機
14	dozens of	何十個もの
15	store	保管する
16	on average	平均して
17	troublesome	厄介な
18	course	コース，課程
19	former	以前の
20	intercultural	異文化間の
21	appointment	面会の約束
22	credit	単位
23	course description	コース概要
24	present	提示する
25	deal with	対処する
26	issue	問題
27	relation	関係
28	solution	解決策
29	evaluation	評価
30	overall	全体で
31	participation	参加
32	smart	賢い
33	challenging	骨の折れる
34	be aimed at	～に向けられている
35	sightseeing	観光
36	instructor	教師，指導者
37	be in charge of	～を担当している
38	on behalf of	～を代表して
39	concern	懸念
40	take O seriously	O を真剣にとらえる

第2問Ｂ対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

New School Policy

Dear Dr Berger,

On behalf of all students, welcome to St Mark's School. We heard that you are the first Head Teacher with a business background, so we hope your experience will help our school.

I would like to express one concern about the change you are proposing to the after-school activity schedule. I realise that saving energy is important and from now it will be getting darker earlier. Is this why you have made the schedule an hour and a half shorter? Students at St Mark's School take both their studies and their after-school activities very seriously. A number of students have told me that they want to stay at school until 6.00 pm as they have always done. Therefore, I would like to ask you to think again about this sudden change in policy.

Regards,
Ken Roberts
Head Student

Re: New School Policy

Dear Ken,

Many thanks for your kind post. You've expressed some important concerns, especially about the energy costs and student opinions on school activities.

The new policy has nothing to do with saving energy. The decision was made based on a 2019 police report. The report showed that our city has become less safe due to a 5% increase in serious crimes. I would like to protect our students, so I would like them to return home before it gets dark.

Yours,
Dr P. E. Berger
Head Teacher

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング）　第３講　解答

第３問Ａ対策

解答

問１　②　　　　問２　②

本文の全訳

A　あなたのイギリス人の友人であるジャンが，新しい遊園地を訪れて，彼女の経験に関してブログを投稿した。

サニー・マウンテン・パーク：おすすめの場所

2020年9月15日午後9時37分にジャンが投稿

サニー・マウンテン・パークが先月とうとうオープンしました！　巨大なローラーコースターを含めた多くのワクワクするアトラクションのある大きな遊園地です(地図を見てください)。先週，そこで友人たちと素敵な経験をしました。

私たちはローラーコースターに乗ってみるのが待ちきれませんでしたが，最初に全体像をつかむために，電車に乗ってパークを一周しました。この電車からは，私たちはピクニックゾーンが見えて，昼食を食べるのに良い場所だと思いました。しかし，そこはすでにとても混雑していたので，その代わりにフード・コートに行くことにしました。昼食前に，私たちはディスカバリーゾーンに行きました。そこで科学系のアトラクションを体験するのに，十分に待つ価値がありました。午後は，マウンテン・ステーションの近くでいくつかの乗り物を楽しみました。もちろん，私たちはローラーコースターに乗ってみましたが，期待を裏切られることはありませんでした。さらにアトラクションを楽しむために，ディスカバリーゾーンに戻る途中で，休憩所で一休みしました。そこで，私たちは湖の向こうにお城が見える素敵な景色を見ました。私たちは最後にショッピング・ゾーンに到着して，そこで友人や家族にお土産を買いました。

サニー・マウンテン・パークは，驚くほど良いです。この最初の訪問は，確実に最後の訪問とはならないでしょう。

第３問Ｂ対策

解答

問１　③→②→④→①　　問２　④　　問３　③

本文の全訳

Ｂ　イギリスにいるあなたの友人は，あなたに大好きなミュージシャンを紹介した。もっと知りたいと思い，あなたは音楽雑誌で次の記事を見つけた。

デーブ・スター　生きる伝説

ある時，ブラックスワンはイギリスで最大のロックバンドとなった。そして彼らの精力的なリーダーであるデーブ・スターは，その功績で大きな役割を果たした。今なお，ソロの歌手としても活動しており，デーブの信じられない才能は，若い世代のミュージシャンに影響を与えてきた。

幼い少年だったころ，デーブはいつも歌ったり，おもちゃの楽器で遊んでいたりした。おもちゃのドラムを演奏しているとき以上に幸せなことはなかった。7 歳の時に，彼は初めて本物のドラムセットを与えられて，10 歳までに，上手に演奏できるようになった。14 歳までに，彼はギターも弾けるようになった。彼がまだ高校生だったころ，ザ・ブルーバードの一員になって，リズムギターを担当した。経験を積むために，ザ・ブルーバードは，校内イベントや地域センターで，無料で演奏した。そのバンドは，小さいが熱狂的なファンの集団を作っていた。

デーブが大ブレイクを果たしたのは，18 歳の誕生日の時で，ブラックスワンのドラマーになるように依頼された。わずか二年後に，そのバンドのライブは，大きなコンサートホールでチケットが完売した。それゆえに，リードボーカリストが，家族と過ごす時間を増やすために脱退したときは，衝撃だった。しかし，デーブは，リードボーカルを引き継ぐというチャンスに飛びついた。もっとも，それは，彼がもはや大好きな楽器を弾くことはできないことを意味していたが。

それからの数年間，ブラックスワンは，ますます成功を収めて，ミュージックチャートのトップとなり，さらに多くのファンを獲得した。デーブは，メインのソングライターとなり，バンドへの貢献を誇りに思っていた。しかし，キーボード奏

者の加入によって，その音楽は次第に方向性を変えていった。デーブはイライラが募り，彼とリードギタリストは，グループを脱退して，新しいグループを結成した。残念ながら，デーブの新しいバンドはブラックスワンの成功のレベルには達することなく，そのグループは，わずか 18 カ月しか活動しなかった。

第 3 問 B 対策　追加問題

解答

問 1　④→②→①→③　　**問 2**　②　　**問 3**　②

本文の全訳

あなたのクラスメイトが，イギリスからの交換留学生が書いた学校の会報の以下のメッセージを見せた。

ボランティア募集！

皆さん，こんにちは。私は，ロンドンからの交換留学生であるセーラ・キングです。今日は皆さんと重要なことを共有させてください。

サクラ国際センターのことを聞いたことがあるかもしれません。そこでは，日本人や外国人の住民が，交流できる大事な機会を設けてくれています。料理教室やカラオケ大会のような人気のイベントが，毎月開催されています。しかし，深刻な問題があります。建物が老朽化して，高額な修理が必要とされます。そのセンターを維持する募金を手伝うために，多くのボランティアが必要とされます。

私は，数カ月前にその問題を知りました。街で買い物をしていると，数人の人が募金活動に参加しているのを見ました。その活動のリーダーであるケイティに話しかけると，その状況を説明してくれました。私がお金を寄付したとき，彼女は私に感謝しました。彼女は，その街の市長に金銭援助を求めましたが，その要求は拒絶されたと，私に教えてくれました。彼女たちは募金活動を始めざるを得ませんでした。

先月，私はそのセンターの美術講義に参加しました。また，私は人々がお金を集めようとしているのを見たので，手助けをすることに決めました。私が通行人に寄付をお願いする彼らに加わったとき，彼らは喜んでくれました。私たちは一生懸命

やりましたが，多くのお金を集めるには，私たちは少なすぎました。顔に涙を浮かべながら，ケイティは，その建物をあまり長くは使えないことを私に教えてくれました。私は，もっと何かをする必要を感じました。そのとき，他の学生がすすんで助けてくれるかもしれないという考えが，私の心に浮かびました。ケイティは，これを聞いて喜びました。

　そこで，私はサクラ国際センターを救うための募金活動に参加することを，皆さんにお願いします。今日私にメールをください！　交換留学生として私が日本にいる時間は限られていますが，私はできる限りのことをしたいです。一緒に働くことで，私たちは本当に役に立てると思います。

3A クラス
セーラ・キング（sarahk@sakura-h.ed.jp）

第３講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	amusement park	遊園地
2	post	投稿する
3	including	～を含んで
4	huge	巨大な
5	fantastic	素敵な
6	layout	全体の配置
7	crowded	混雑した
8	worth	～する価値がある
9	disappoint	失望させる
10	take a break	休憩を取る
11	end up at	最後に～に着く
12	souvenir	お土産
13	amazing	驚くべき，（驚くほど）すばらしい
14	certainly	確実に
15	meet one's expectations	～の期待に応える
16	introduce A to B	A を B に紹介する
17	favourite	大好きな
18	article	記事
19	legend	伝説
20	dynamic	活動的な
21	play a part	役割を果たす
22	achievement	功績
23	incredible	信じられない
24	talent	才能
25	inspire	刺激を与える
26	generation	世代
27	instrument	楽器
28	master	習得する
29	for free	無料で
30	passionate	情熱的な
31	come as a shock	衝撃となる
32	take over as	～を引き継ぐ
33	top	トップに載る
34	principal	主要な
35	contribution	貢献
36	addition	追加
37	gradually	徐々に
38	direction	方向
39	frustrate	いらだたせる
40	unfortunately	残念ながら

41	newsletter	会報
42	exchange student	交換留学生
43	hear of	～のうわさを聞く
44	resident	居住者
45	get to do	～するようになる
46	expensive	高価な
47	repair	修理
48	raise	（金）を集める
49	fund	資金
50	maintain	維持する
51	donate	寄付する
52	mayor	市長
53	financial	財政の，金銭の
54	reject	拒絶する
55	have no choice but to do	～せざるを得ない
56	passer-by	通行人
57	tearful	涙を浮かべる
58	be willing to do	すすんで～する
59	make the most of	～を最大限活用する
60	make a difference	違いをもたらす

第３問Ａ対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Sunny Mountain Park: A Great Place to Visit

Sunny Mountain Park finally opened last month! It’s a big amusement park with many exciting attractions, including a huge roller coaster (see the map). I had a fantastic time there with my friends last week.

We couldn’t wait to try the roller coaster, but first we took the train round the park to get an idea of its layout. From the train, we saw the Picnic Zone and thought it would be a good place to have lunch. However, it was already very crowded, so we decided to go to the Food Court instead. Before lunch, we went to the Discovery Zone. It was well worth the wait to experience the scientific attractions there. In the afternoon, we enjoyed several rides near Mountain Station. Of course, we tried the roller coaster, and we weren’t disappointed. On our way back to the Discovery Zone to enjoy more attractions, we took a short break at a rest stop. There, we got a lovely view over the lake to the castle. We ended up at the Shopping Zone, where we bought souvenirs for our friends and family.

Sunny Mountain Park is amazing! Our first visit certainly won’t be our last.

第３問Ｂ対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Dave Starr, a Living Legend

At one time, Black Swan were the biggest rock band in the UK, and their dynamic leader Dave Starr played a large part in that achievement. Still performing as a solo singer, Dave's incredible talent has inspired generations of young musicians.

When he was a little boy, Dave was always singing and playing with toy instruments. He was never happier than when he was playing his toy drum. At age seven, he was given his first real drum set, and by 10, he could play well. By 14, he had also mastered the guitar. When he was still a high school student, he became a member of The Bluebirds, playing rhythm guitar. To get experience, The Bluebirds played for free at school events and in community centres. The band built up a small circle of passionate fans.

Dave's big break came when, on his 18th birthday, he was asked to become the drummer for Black Swan. In just two years, the band's shows were selling out at large concert halls. It came as a shock, therefore, when the lead vocalist quit to spend more time with his family. However, Dave jumped at the chance to take over as lead singer even though it meant he could no longer play his favourite instrument.

In the following years, Black Swan became increasingly successful, topping the music charts and gaining even more fans. Dave became the principal song writer, and was proud of his contribution to the band. However, with the addition of a keyboard player, the music gradually changed direction. Dave became frustrated, and he and the lead guitarist decided to leave and start a new group. Unfortunately, Dave's new band failed to reach Black Swan's level of success, and stayed together for only 18 months.

第３問Ｂ対策　追加問題　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Volunteers Wanted!

Hello, everyone. I'm Sarah King, an exchange student from London. I'd like to share something important with you today.

You may have heard of the Sakura International Centre. It provides valuable opportunities for Japanese and foreign residents to get to know each other. Popular events such as cooking classes and karaoke contests are held every month. However, there is a serious problem. The building is getting old, and requires expensive repairs. To help raise funds to maintain the centre, many volunteers are needed.

I learnt about the problem a few months ago. While shopping in town, I saw some people taking part in a fund-raising campaign. I spoke to the leader of the campaign, Katy, who explained the situation. She thanked me when I donated some money. She told me that they had asked the town mayor for financial assistance, but their request had been rejected. They had no choice but to start fund-raising.

Last month, I attended a lecture on art at the centre. Again, I saw people trying to raise money, and I decided to help. They were happy when I joined them in asking passers-by for donations. We tried hard, but there were too few of us to collect much money. With a tearful face, Katy told me that they wouldn't be able to use the building much longer. I felt the need to do something more. Then, the idea came to me that other students might be willing to help. Katy was delighted to hear this.

Now, I'm asking you to join me in the fund-raising campaign to help the Sakura International Centre. Please email me today! As an exchange student, my time in Japan is limited, but I want to make the most of it. By working together, we can really make a difference.

Class 3 A
Sarah King

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語(リーディング)　第４講　解答

解答

問１　③　　問２　④　　問３　①　　問４　②−③　　問５　③

本文の全訳

あなたは日本の観光業に関するプレゼンテーションを準備しているところだ。あなたは，2018 年に日本を訪れた人に関するデータをクラスメイトのハンナとリックにメールした。彼らの返信に基づいて，プレゼンテーションの概略をまとめた。

あなたのメールへの返信：

こんにちは，

メールありがとう。面白いデータだね。日本への海外からの訪問者数がかつては増加したのは知っているけど，その滞在日数は気に留めることは決してなかった。アジアからの訪日客は，簡単に行き来できるから，より短い日数だと想定しているよ。

また，その表によると，アジアの訪問客は全般的に，ヨーロッパやオーストラリアの訪日客と比べると，買い物により多くのお金を費やす傾向があるね。これはおそらく，アジア諸国で贈り物をあげることが本当に重要で，友人や家族のために贈り物を買いたいからだと思う。例えば，多くのアジア人観光客が，銀座，原宿，秋葉原あたりで買い物をしているのを見たことがある。ひょっとすると，宿泊費にはそんなに多くのお金をかけなくてよいから，その観光客は，買い物により多くのお金をかけることができるのかもしれない。このことに関して話がしたい。

しかし，私はアジアからの訪問客が，買い物に代わる他のことに興味を抱き始めていると聞いたことがある。私たちは，近い将来この種のデータがある程度変わるのを目にするかもしれない。

敬具，
ハンナ
P. S. このメッセージは，リックにも届きます。

こんにちは,

データを送ってくれてありがとう！　これは，私たちのプレゼンテーションの準備に役立つよ！

このデータから，私はオーストラリア人が，娯楽に最もお金をかけているのがわかる。これに関してプレゼンしようと思う。

また，先日，日本のテレビで，北海道でウインタースポーツを楽しむオーストラリア人に関する番組を見た。彼らがどれほどお金を費やしているのかが，気になる。もっと多くの情報を探そうと思う。もしあなたが見つけたら，私に教えて。これが，将来のプロジェクトに役立つかもしれない。

さらに，訪日客の出身の国や地域によって，滞在の長さに大きな違いがあるように見えることでは，ハンナに同意する。

あなたどう思う？　お金を費やす習慣に関して，ハンナが発見したことについて話したい？　私はこれはとても面白いと思うんだ。

敬具,
リック
P. S. このメッセージは，ハンナにも届きます。

第４問対策　追加問題

解答

問１　①―⑤　　問２　②　　問３　②　　問４　②　　問５　④

本文の全訳

あなたの英語教師のエマが，あなたとクラスメイトのナツキに，姉妹校からの生徒をもてなすために，一日のスケジュールを計画するのを手伝ってもらいたいとお願いしている。あなたはスケジュールのたたき台を考えられるように，ナツキとエマのメール交換を読んでいるところだ。

こんにちは，エマ

私たちは，来月12人のゲストを連れていく一日のスケジュールに関して，いくつか考えと質問があります。あなたが私たちに伝えたように，両方の学校からの生徒が，午前10時から集会場でプレゼンテーションをする予定です。そこで，添付の時刻表を見ています。彼らはアズマ駅に午前9時39分に到着してから，学校までタクシーで来ますか？

私たちはまた午後の活動についても話し合っています。科学に関するものを見に行くのはどうですか。2つ考えがあるのですが，もし3つ目が必要なら，私に教えてください。

来月のウエストサイド水族館でやっている特別展覧会について，あなたは聞いたことがありますか。海洋プランクトンでできている，新しいフードサプリメントに関するものです。私たちは，それは良い選択肢だと思います。人気なので，訪れるのに一番良い時間は，最も混んでいないときだと思います。水族館のホームページで見つけたグラフを添付しておきます。

イーストサイド植物園では，私たちの地元の大学と共同で，植物から電気を作り出す面白い方法を開発しています。幸運なことに，担当教授がその日の午後の早い時間に，それについて簡単に話をしてくれます。みんなで行ってはどうでしょう。

みんなが，お土産を買いたいと思っていますよね。ヒバリ駅の隣のウエストモールが，一番良いと思いますが，一日中それを持ち運びたくはないです。

最後に，アズマへのすべての訪問客は，その町のシンボルである，私たちの学校の隣にあるアズマ記念公園の像を見るべきなのですが，良いスケジュールが思いつきません。また，ランチの計画はどうなるか教えてください。

敬具,
ナツキ

こんにちは，ナツキ

メールありがとう！　一生懸命頑張ってくれたね。質問に答えると，その人たちは午前 9 時 20 分に，駅に到着してから，スクールバスに乗るのよ。

両校とも科学教育を重視していて，このプログラムの目的は，学生の科学の知識を向上させることなので，午後に訪れる２つの主要な場所である水族館と植物園は，良いアイデアだね。けれど，念のため３つ目の提案があるといいかもしれない。

その日の最後にお土産を購入しよう。ショッピングモールまでバスに乗れば，午後 5 時に到着できる。そうすることで，ショッピングにほぼ１時間取れるし，ホテルがカエデ駅から歩いてわずか数分のところにあるので，夕食のために午後６時半までに，ゲストはホテルに戻ることもできるわ。

昼食については，学校のカフェテリアが弁当を提供してくれるわ。あなたが言っていた像の下で，昼食を食べられるよ。雨の場合は，屋内で食べよう。

あなたの提案に，本当に感謝するわ。スケジュールのたたき台を，あなた達２人で作成してくれますか？

敬具,
エマ

第４講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	prepare	準備する
2	tourism	観光業
3	response	返信
4	draft	下書きをする
5	outline	概略
6	previously	以前は
7	pay attention to	～に注意を払う
8	length	長さ
9	assume	想定する
10	back and forth	前後に，行ったり来たり
11	overall	全般的に
12	spend A on B	A を B に費やす
13	compared to	～に比べると
14	probably	たぶん
15	perhaps	ひょっとすると
16	accommodation	宿泊施設
17	notice	気付く
18	wonder	疑問に思う
19	in addition	さらに
20	depending on	～次第で
21	region	地域
22	in relation to	～に関して
23	budget	予算
24	host	もてなす
25	exchange	交換
26	be supposed to	～する予定だ
27	assembly hall	集会場
28	attached	添付の
29	exhibition	展示会，展覧会
30	supplement	サプリメント
31	aquarium	水族館
32	graph	グラフ
33	botanical garden	植物園
34	in charge	担当して
35	souvenir	お土産
36	symbol	象徴
37	statue	像
38	work out	練って作る
39	location	場所
40	place emphasis on	～を重視する

41	just in case	念のため
42	boxed lunch	弁当

第４問対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Hi,

Thanks for your email! That's interesting data. I know that the number of international visitors to Japan increased previously, but I never paid attention to their length of stay. I assume that visitors from Asia come for shorter stays since they can go back and forth easily.

Also, the table shows that Asian visitors, overall, tend to spend more on shopping compared to visitors from Europe and Australia. I guess this is probably because gift-giving in Asian cultures is really important, and they want to buy gifts for friends and family. For example, I have seen many Asian tourists shopping around Ginza, Harajuku, and Akihabara. Perhaps they don't have to spend so much money on accommodations, so they can spend more on shopping. I'd like to talk about this.

However, I've heard that visitors from Asia are now becoming interested in doing some other things instead of shopping. We may see some changes in this kind of data in the near future!

Best,
Hannah
P.S. This message is going to Rick, too.

Hi,

Thanks for sending your data! This will help us prepare for our presentation! I notice from the data that Australians spend the most on entertainment. I'll present on this.

Also, the other day, on Japanese TV, I saw a program about Australian people enjoying winter sports in Hokkaido. I wonder how much they spend. I'll look for more information. If you find any, please let me know. This could be good for a future project.

In addition, I agree with Hannah that there seems to be a big difference in the length of stay depending on the country or region the visitor is from.

What about you? Do you want to talk about what Hannah found in relation to the spending habits? I think this is very interesting.

All the best,
Rick
P.S. This message is going to Hannah, too.

第４問対策　追加問題　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Hi Emma,

We have some ideas and questions about the schedule for the day out with our 12 guests next month. As you told us, the students from both schools are supposed to give presentations in our assembly hall from 10:00 a.m. So, I've been looking at the attached timetable. Will they arrive at Azuma Station at 9:39 a.m. and then take a taxi to the school?

We have also been discussing the afternoon activities. How about seeing something related to science? We have two ideas, but if you need a third, please let me know.

Have you heard about the special exhibition that is on at Westside Aquarium next month? It's about a new food supplement made from sea plankton. We think it would be a good choice. Since it's popular, the best time to visit will be when it is least busy. I'm attaching the graph I found on the aquarium's homepage.

Eastside Botanical Garden, together with our local university, has been developing an interesting way of producing electricity from plants. Luckily, the professor in charge will give a short talk about it on that day in the early afternoon! Why don't we go?

Everyone will want to get some souvenirs, won't they? I think West Mall, next to Hibari Station, would be best, but we don't want to carry them around with us all day.

Finally, every visitor to Azuma should see the town's symbol, the statue in Azuma Memorial Park next to our school, but we can't work out a good schedule. Also, could you tell us what the plan is for lunch?

Yours,
Natsuki

Hi Natsuki,

Thank you for your email! You've been working hard. In answer to your question, they'll arrive at the station at 9:20 a.m. and then catch the school bus.

The two main afternoon locations, the aquarium and botanical garden, are good ideas because both schools place emphasis on science education, and the purpose of this program is to improve the scientific knowledge of the students. However, it would be wise to have a third suggestion just in case.

Let's get souvenirs at the end of the day. We can take the bus to the mall arriving there at 5:00 p.m. This will allow almost an hour for shopping and our guests can still be back at the hotel by 6:30 p.m. for dinner, as the hotel is only a few minutes' walk from Kaede Station.

About lunch, the school cafeteria will provide boxed lunches. We can eat under the statue you mentioned. If it rains, let's eat inside.

Thank you so much for your suggestions. Could you two make a draft for the schedule?

Best,
Emma

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング）　第５講　解答

解答

問１　①

問２　①－④

問３　③－④－①－②

問４　①

問５　④

本文の全訳

あなたは，生きていたらインタビューをしたい人に関する話をする予定だ。あなたが選んだ人に関する次の文章を読んで，メモ欄を完成させなさい。

ヴィヴィアン・マイヤー

これは，死ぬまで写真を撮ることへの情熱を秘密にし続けた，アメリカのストリート写真家に関する話だ。彼女はホームヘルパーとしての生涯を送り，オークションハウスでの彼女の持ち物の売却がなかったら，彼女の信じられないほどの作品は，発見されなかったかもしれない。

それは2007年のことだった。シカゴのオークションハウスが，ヴィヴィアン・マイヤーという高齢の女性の持ち物を売り払おうとしていた。彼女は保管費用を払うことをやめたので，その会社は，彼女のものを売ることに決めた。彼女の持ち物は，主に古い写真や写真のネガだったが，３人のバイヤーに販売された。マルーフ，スラッタリー，そしてプロウだ。

スラッタリーは，ヴィヴィアンの作品が，面白いと思ったので，2008年７月に彼女の写真を写真共有サイトで公表した。その写真はほとんど関心を集めなかった。その後，10月になると，マルーフは，彼のブログにヴィヴィアンの写真集のリンクを貼ると，すぐに何千もの人がそれらを視聴するようになった。マルーフは，プリント写真でヴィヴィアン・マイヤーの名前を見つけてはいたが，彼女に関して何も見つけられなかった。そして，インターネット検索によって，彼は，彼女の死に関する2009年の新聞記事に行きついた。マルーフはこの情報を使って，ヴィヴィアンの人生についてより多くのことを発見したが，すべての人の関心をつかんだのは，ヴィヴィアンの神秘的な人生物語と彼女の写真の組み合わせだった。

ヴィヴィアンの人生の詳細は，2つの理由で限られている。第一に，彼女が生きている間に誰も彼女にインタビューしたことがなかったので，彼女がそんなに多くの写真を撮った理由を誰も知らなかった。第二に，彼女が勤めていた家族へのインタビューから，彼女がとても内向的な人であったのが明らかだ。彼女にはほとんど友達がいなかった。さらに，彼女は趣味を秘密にしていた。

ヴィヴィアンは1926年にアメリカで，オーストリア人の父親とフランス人の母親のもとに生まれた。結婚は幸せなものではなく，母親と父親は数年間離れて暮らしていたようだ。子供時代に，ヴィヴィアンは，頻繁にアメリカとフランスを行き来して，時にフランスで暮らして，時にアメリカで暮らしていた。しばらくの間，ヴィヴィアンの母親は，成功した写真家のジャンヌ・バートランドとニューヨークで暮らしていた。ヴィヴィアンが，1940年代後半に，とてもシンプルなカメラを使って，初めての写真をフランスで撮影していることから，若くして写真に興味を持ったと考えられている。彼女は1951年にニューヨークに戻ってきて，1956年に，ギンズバーグ一家のホームヘルパーとして働くためにシカゴに引っ越した。この仕事によって，彼女は写真を撮ることにもっと自由に使える時間を手に入れた。

1952年，26歳の時に，彼女は最初の6×6インチのカメラを購入したが，これを使って，シカゴの街頭での暮らしを写した彼女の写真のほとんどは，撮られたのだった。30年以上に渡って，彼女は子供，お年寄り，お金持ち，貧しい人の写真を撮影した。中には，写真を撮られていることに気付きさえしなかった人もいる。彼女はまた，たくさんの自撮り写真も撮った。その中には，お店のウインドウに映った彼女自身の姿もあった。彼女自身の影を写したものもあった。ヴィヴィアンは，1970年代初頭まで，シカゴの暮らしを記録し続けて，その後彼女は新しい写真のスタイルに移行した。

『ヴィヴィアン・マイヤーを探して』というタイトルの，国際的な賞をとった映画が，彼女の作品に関する興味を，より多くの聴衆へと広げた。その映画のおかげで，ヨーロッパやアメリカで展覧会が開かれた。彼女のスタイルを最もよく表す写真を選ぶために，展覧会の責任者たちは，「ヴィヴィアン・マイヤーは何を焼き付けようとしたのか？」という問いに答えようとした。この問いに答えるために，彼らは彼女のメモ，彼女が実際にプリントした写真，そしてギンズバーグ家が報告した彼女の好みに関する情報を使った。ヴィヴィアンは，結果よりも瞬間をとらえることに，ずっと多くの興味を持っていた。だから，ヴィヴィアンの作品の背後にある神秘性は，いまだに大部分が「未現象」のままだと，言うことが出来る。

第５講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	passage	文章
2	complete	完成させる
3	photographer	写真家
4	passion	情熱
5	caregiver	ホームヘルパー
6	if it had not been for	～がなかったら
7	sale	売却
8	belonging	持ち物
9	incredible	信じられない
10	work	作品
11	storage	保管
12	fee	料金
13	negative	写真のネガ
14	publish	公表する
15	receive	受け取る
16	attention	関心
17	link A to B	A に B のリンクを貼る
18	right away	すぐに
19	lead A to B	A を B に導く
20	article	記事
21	combination	結びつけたもの，組み合わせ
22	mysterious	神秘的な
23	grab	つかむ
24	detail	詳細
25	private	内向的な
26	besides	加えて
27	marriage	結婚
28	apart	離れて
29	childhood	子供時代
30	successful	成功した
31	purchase	購入する
32	the elderly	高齢者
33	portrait	肖像画，肖像写真
34	reflection	反射，反映
35	exhibition	展覧会
36	represent	表す
37	in charge of	～の責任のある，～の担当である
38	preference	好み
39	capture	とらえる
40	outcome	結果

第５問対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Vivian Maier

This is the story of an American street photographer who kept her passion for taking pictures secret until her death. She lived her life as a caregiver, and if it had not been for the sale of her belongings at an auction house, her incredible work might never have been discovered.

It was 2007. A Chicago auction house was selling off the belongings of an old woman named Vivian Maier. She had stopped paying storage fees, and so the company decided to sell her things. Her belongings — mainly old photographs and negatives — were sold to three buyers: Maloof, Slattery, and Prow.

Slattery thought Vivian's work was interesting so he published her photographs on a photo-sharing website in July 2008. The photographs received little attention. Then, in October, Maloof linked his blog to his selection of Vivian's photographs, and right away, thousands of people were viewing them. Maloof had found Vivian Maier's name with the prints, but he was unable to discover anything about her. Then an Internet search led him to a 2009 newspaper article about her death. Maloof used this information to discover more about Vivian's life, and it was the combination of Vivian's mysterious life story and her photographs that grabbed everyone's attention.

Details of Vivian's life are limited for two reasons. First, since no one had interviewed her while she was alive, no one knew why she took so many photographs. Second, it is clear from interviews with the family she worked for that Vivian was a very private person. She had few friends. Besides, she had kept her hobby a secret.

Vivian was born in 1926 in the United States to an Austrian father and a French mother. The marriage was not a happy one, and it seems her mother and father lived apart for several years. During her childhood Vivian frequently moved between the US and France, sometimes living in France, and sometimes in the US. For a while, Vivian and her mother lived in New York with Jeanne Bertrand, a successful photographer. It is believed that Vivian became interested in photography as a young adult, as her first photos were taken in

France in the late 1940s using a very simple camera. She returned to New York in 1951, and in 1956 she moved to Chicago to work as a caregiver for the Gensburg family. This job gave her more free time for taking photographs.

In 1952, at the age of 26, she purchased her first 6 × 6 camera, and it was with this that most of her photographs of life on the streets of Chicago were taken. For over 30 years she took photos of children, the elderly, the rich, and the poor. Some people were not even aware that their picture was being taken. She also took a number of self-portraits. Some were reflections of herself in a shop window. Others were of her own shadow. Vivian continued to document Chicago life until the early 1970s, when she changed to a new style of photography.

An international award-winning documentary film called *Finding Vivian Maier* brought interest in her work to a wider audience. The film led to exhibitions in Europe and the US. To choose the photographs that best represent her style, those in charge of the exhibitions have tried to answer the question, "What would Vivian Maier have printed?" In order to answer this question, they used her notes, the photos she actually did print, and information about her preferences as reported by the Gensburgs. Vivian was much more interested in capturing moments rather than the outcome. So, one could say the mystery behind Vivian's work remains largely "undeveloped."

共通テスト直前対策講座 英語（リーディング）　第６講　解答

A

解答

問１ ②　　問２ ③　　問３ ③　　問４ ④

本文の全訳

A　あなたはアメリカの交換留学生で，学校の演劇クラブに所属している。あなたは，そのクラブをよくする手助けとなるアイデアを得るために，アメリカのオンラインの芸術雑誌を読んでいる最中だ。

ロイヤルシェイクスピアカンパニーの最近の変化

ジョン・スミス

2020 年 2 月 20 日

私たちはみな異なっている。ほとんどの人が世界は多種多様な人で構成されていることを認識しているが，ダイバーシティ，すなわち私たちの違いを見せて，受け入れることは，舞台芸術団体には反映されないことが多い。この理由のために，障害を持った人だけではなく，様々な背景を持った人をより適切に映し出すべきだという，映画や演劇に対する要求が高まっている。この要求に対応して，英国芸術会議は，すべての公的資金を投入された芸術団体に，この分野で改善を行うように促している。前向きに反応しているある劇場会社は，ロイヤルシェイクスピアカンパニー（RSC）で，それは世界で最も影響力のある劇場会社の一つだ。

イギリスのストラットフォードアポンエイヴォンを本拠地として，RSC は，ウィリアム・シェイクスピアや他の何人かの有名な作家による演劇を制作している。最近では，RSC は，イギリス社会全体を正確に表そうと，ダイバーシティを重視している。それは，演者とスタッフを雇用する際に，彼らの人種的・社会的背景，性別，身体的能力のバランスを取ろうと，一生懸命取り組んでいる。

2019 年のサマーシーズンに，RSC は，「お気に召すまま」，「じゃじゃ馬ならし」，「尺には尺を」というシェイクスピア喜劇の 3 作品を上演した。全国からくまなく俳優を雇用して，27 人のキャストを形成して，今日のイギリスの多様な人種的，地理的，文化的人口構成を反映した。シーズン全体で性別のバランスを取ろうと，全配役の半分が男性の俳優に，半分が女性の俳優に割り当てられた。キャストの中には，障

害を抱えた３人の俳優（現在「異なった能力をもつ」俳優と呼ばれている）がいた。視覚に障害を抱えた人，聴覚に障害を抱えた人，車椅子の人だ。

雇用方針以外でも変革が行われた。RSC は実際に，劇の一部を書き換えて，聴衆が男女の力関係を熟慮するように促した。例えば，女性と男性の配役を逆にした。「じゃじゃ馬ならし」では，原作の「娘」の配役を，「息子」に書き換えて，男性の俳優が演じた。同じ劇で，男性の召使の登場人物が，女性の召使として書き換えられた。その配役は，車椅子に乗る女性の俳優のエイミー・トリッグが演じた。トリッグは，その配役を演じられてわくわくしたし，RSC の変革が，他の舞台芸術団体に大きな影響を与えるだろうと信じていると言った。すべての多様性に触発されて，RSC の他のメンバーは，もっと多くの芸術団体が，RSC の足跡をたどるように促されるという同一の希望を表明した。

2019 年のサマーシーズンに，RSC が行った多様性を反映するという決定は，自らの団体が包括的なものになることを願う芸術団体の新しいモデルと見なすことが出来る。古典的な劇でダイバーシティを受け入れたがらない人もいるが，もろ手を挙げて，歓迎する者もいる。一定の課題は残ったままだが，RSC は，進歩の象徴として，その名声を確立した。

B

解答

問1　④　　問2　③　　問3　④　　問4　③－⑤

本文の全訳

B　あなたは，市役所での健康フェアの掲示ポスターを作っている学生グループの一人だ。あなたのグループのタイトルは，「地域で口腔内の健康を促進する」である。ポスターを作るのに次の文章を使っている。

口腔内の健康：鏡を覗くこと

近年，世界中の政府が口腔内の健康への意識を高めるように働きかけている。多くの人が，一日に複数回歯を磨くことは良い習慣だと聞いているが，このことが決定的に重要な理由のすべてを考えたことはおそらくないだろう。簡単に言うと，歯は重要だ。歯は，正確にことばを発音するのに必要だ。実際，口腔内の健康状態が悪いと，本当に話すのが難しくなることがある。さらに基本的な必要性は，しっかり噛(か)めるようになることだ。噛むことで食べ物は分解されて，体内で消化するのが容易になる。きちんと噛むことで，食事を楽しむことにもつながる。平均的な人は，歯の治療の後は，一方の側で噛めないことのイライラを経験している。歯が弱い人は，ずっとこの失望を経験しているのかもしれない。すなわち，口腔内の健康は，人の生活の質に影響を与えるのだ。

歯の基本的な機能は明らかだが，多くの人が，口は体を映す鏡の役割だと認識していない。研究によると，口腔内の健康状態が優れていることは，全身の健康状態が良いことのはっきりとした印となる。口腔内の健康状態が悪い人は，深刻な体の病気を発症する可能性がより高い。推奨されている口腔内の健康を保つ毎日のルーティーンを無視することは，既に病気に苦しんでいる人にはマイナスの影響を与える可能性がある。逆に，口腔内の健康状態をよく保つことは，病気の予防にすらなるかもしれない。強く，健康的な体は，きれいで，しっかりとメンテナンスしている口を反映していることがよくある。

口腔内の良い健康状態を維持することは，一生の使命となる。フィンランド政府やアメリカ政府が，赤ん坊が一歳になるまでに，歯医者に乳児を連れていくことを推奨する。フィンランドは実際に，親に通知を送っている。ニュージーランドは，18歳以下のすべての人に無料の歯科治療を提供している。日本政府は，8020キャ

ンペーンを促進している。人が年を取ると，様々な理由で，歯を失うことがある。そのキャンペーンの目標は，その人の 80 歳の誕生日に，いまだに口の中に最低でも 20 本の歯があることだ。

日本について詳しく見ていくと，厚生労働省が，長年，高齢者の歯の残存数に関する調査データを分析してきた。ある研究者は,最高齢の参加者を 4 つの年齢グループすなわち，A (70～74)，B (75～79)，C (80～84)，D (85 歳以上) に分けた。各調査で，1993 年を除いては，最低でも 20 本歯がある人の割合は，高い順に，A-B-C-D の順番だった。しかし，1993 年～1999 年の間に，グループ A は，約 6% ポイントだけ改善した一方で，B の増加はそれよりわずかに高かった。1993 年に，グループ A の 25.5% には，少なくとも 20 本歯があったが，2016 年までには，グループ D の割合は，グループ A の最初の数字より実際には 0.2% ポイント高かった。グループ B は，はじめは着実に増えていったが，2005 年～2011 年の間に劇的に増加した。より高い意識のおかげで，すべてのグループが，数年間の間著しく改善した。

歯医者は長い間，食後の歯磨きを推奨してきた。優れた口腔内の健康を積極的に求める人は，一日に数回歯を磨くかもしれない。ほとんどの人が，寝る前に歯を磨いてから，翌朝のある時間に再び歯を磨く。歯医者はまた，歯の間からものを取り除く特殊なひもを使って，毎日フロスをすることが重要だと信じてもいる。もう一つの予防法は，歯医者が，歯の表面の周りを固めて，損傷を妨げるプラスチックのジェル (虫歯予防用樹脂) を使って，歯をコーティングすることだ。虫歯予防用樹脂は，特に子供向けに使うのに人気を得ている。このことに必要なのは，一回のコーティングだけで，よくある歯の問題の，驚くことに 80% を予防してくれる。

毎年かそれより頻繁に歯医者を訪問することは，重要だ。歯の治療は時に痛みを引き起こすので，歯医者に診てもらうことを何としても避ける人がいる。しかし，人々が，歯医者を，生涯を通じて，文字通り笑顔にさせてくれる重要な味方とみなし始めることが重要だ。

第６講　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，
覚えてください

1	be made up of	～で構成されている
2	diversity	ダイバーシティ（多様性）
3	reflect	反映する
4	performing arts	舞台芸術
5	demand	需要，要求
6	represent	表す
7	disability	障害
8	fund	資金援助する
9	be focused on	～に焦点を当てる，～を重視する
10	in an attempt to do	～しようとして
11	accurately	正確に
12	ethnic	人種の
13	gender	性別
14	performer	演者
15	hire	雇用する
16	put on	上演する
17	comedy	喜劇
18	cast	配役
19	geographical	地理上の
20	～-impaired	～に障害を抱えた
21	wheelchair	車椅子
22	reflect on	～を熟慮する
23	relationship	関係
24	reverse	逆にする
25	transform A into B	A を B に変える
26	character	登場人物
27	servant	召使
28	have an impact on	～に影響を与える
29	footstep	足跡
30	inclusive	包括的な
31	be reluctant to do	～するのに気が乗らない
32	classic	古典的な
33	reputation	評判
34	wellness	健康
35	oral	口腔内の
36	raise	高める
37	awareness	意識
38	brush	磨く
39	multiple	複数の
40	crucial	決定的に重要な

41	pronounce	発音する
42	necessity	必要性
43	chew	噛む
44	break down	分解する
45	digest	消化する
46	frustration	イライラ
47	dental	歯の
48	procedure	処置
49	disappointment	失望
50	in other words	すなわち
51	function	機能
52	general	全般的な
53	ignore	無視する
54	conversely	逆に
55	practice	実践する
56	maintain	維持する
57	mission	使命
58	infant	幼児，乳児
59	notice	告知
60	treatment	治療
61	the Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare	厚生労働省
62	remaining	残っている
63	senior	高齢者
64	divide A into B	A を B に分ける
65	with the exception of	～を除いて
66	slightly	わずかに
67	initial	最初の
68	figure	数字
69	steadily	着実に
70	dramatically	劇的に
71	significantly	著しく
72	string	ひも
73	substance	物質
74	prevention	予防
75	seal	上塗りする
76	harden	固くする
77	annually	毎年
78	view A as B	A を B とみなす
79	ally	味方
80	literally	文字通り

第6問A対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Recent Changes at the Royal Shakespeare Company

We are all different. While most people recognize that the world is made up of a wide variety of people, diversity — showing and accepting our differences — is often not reflected in performing arts organizations. For this reason, there is an increasing demand for movies and plays to better represent people from various backgrounds as well as those with disabilities. Arts Council England, in response to this demand, is encouraging all publicly funded arts organizations to make improvements in this area. One theater company responding positively is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which is one of the most influential theater companies in the world.

Based in Stratford-upon-Avon in the UK, the RSC produces plays by William Shakespeare and a number of other famous authors. These days, the RSC is focused on diversity in an attempt to represent all of UK society accurately. It works hard to balance the ethnic and social backgrounds, the genders, and the physical abilities of both performers and staff when hiring.

During the summer 2019 season, the RSC put on three of Shakespeare's comedies: *As You Like It, The Taming of the Shrew*, and *Measure for Measure*. Actors from all over the country were employed, forming a 27-member cast, reflecting the diverse ethnic, geographical, and cultural population of the UK today. To achieve gender balance for the entire season, half of all roles were given to male actors and half to female actors. The cast included three actors with disabilities (currently referred to as "differently-abled" actors) — one visually-impaired, one hearing-impaired, and one in a wheelchair.

Changes went beyond the hiring policy. The RSC actually rewrote parts of the plays to encourage the audience to reflect on male/female power relationships. For example, female and male roles were reversed. In *The Taming of the Shrew*, the role of "the daughter" in the original was transformed into "the son" and played by a male actor. In the same play, a male servant character was rewritten as a female servant. That role was played by Amy Trigg, a female actor who uses a wheelchair. Trigg said that she was excited to play the role and believed that the RSC's changes would have a large impact on other performing arts organizations. Excited by all the diversity, other members of the RSC expressed the same hope — that more arts organizations would be encouraged to follow in the RSC's footsteps.

The RSC's decision to reflect diversity in the summer 2019 season can be seen as a new model for arts organizations hoping to make their organizations inclusive. While there are some who are reluctant to accept diversity in classic plays, others welcome it with open arms. Although certain challenges remain, the RSC has earned its reputation as the face of progress.

第6問B対策　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Oral Health: Looking into the Mirror

In recent years, governments around the world have been working to raise awareness about oral health. While many people have heard that brushing their teeth multiple times per day is a good habit, they most likely have not considered all the reasons why this is crucial. Simply stated, teeth are important. Teeth are required to pronounce words accurately. In fact, poor oral health can actually make it difficult to speak. An even more basic necessity is being able to chew well. Chewing breaks food down and makes it easier for the body to digest it. Proper chewing is also linked to the enjoyment of food. The average person has experienced the frustration of not being able to chew on one side after a dental procedure. A person with weak teeth may experience this disappointment all the time. In other words, oral health impacts people's quality of life.

While the basic functions of teeth are clear, many people do not realize that the mouth provides a mirror for the body. Research shows that good oral health is a clear sign of good general health. People with poor oral health are more likely to develop serious physical diseases. Ignoring recommended daily oral health routines can have negative effects on those already suffering from diseases. Conversely, practicing good oral health may even prevent disease. A strong, healthy body is often a reflection of a clean, well-maintained mouth.

Maintaining good oral health is a lifelong mission. The Finnish and US governments recommend that parents take their infants to the dentist before the baby turns one year old. Finland actually sends parents notices. New Zealand offers free dental treatment to everyone up to age 18. The Japanese government promotes an 8020 (Eighty-Twenty) Campaign. As people age, they can lose teeth for various reasons. The goal of the campaign is still to have at least 20 teeth in the mouth on one's 80th birthday.

Taking a closer look at Japan, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare has been analyzing survey data on the number of remaining teeth in seniors for many years. One researcher divided the oldest participants into four age groups: A (70-74), B (75-79), C (80-84), and D (85+). In each survey, with the exception of 1993, the percentages of people with at least 20 teeth were in A-B-C-D order from high to low. Between 1993 and 1999, however, Group A improved only about six percentage points, while the increase for B was

slightly higher. In 1993, 25.5% in Group A had at least 20 teeth, but by 2016 the Group D percentage was actually 0.2 percentage points higher than Group A's initial figure. Group B increased steadily at first, but went up dramatically between 2005 and 2011. Thanks to better awareness, every group has improved significantly over the years.

Dentists have long recommended brushing after meals. People actively seeking excellent oral health may brush several times per day. Most brush their teeth before they go to sleep and then again at some time the following morning. Dentists also believe it is important to floss daily, using a special type of string to remove substances from between teeth. Another prevention method is for a dentist to seal the teeth using a plastic gel (sealant) that hardens around the tooth surface and prevents damage. Sealant is gaining popularity especially for use with children. This only takes one coating and prevents an amazing 80% of common dental problems.

Visiting the dentist annually or more frequently is key. As dental treatment sometimes causes pain, there are those who actively avoid seeing a dentist. However, it is important that people start viewing their dentist as an important ally who can, literally, make them smile throughout their lives.

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